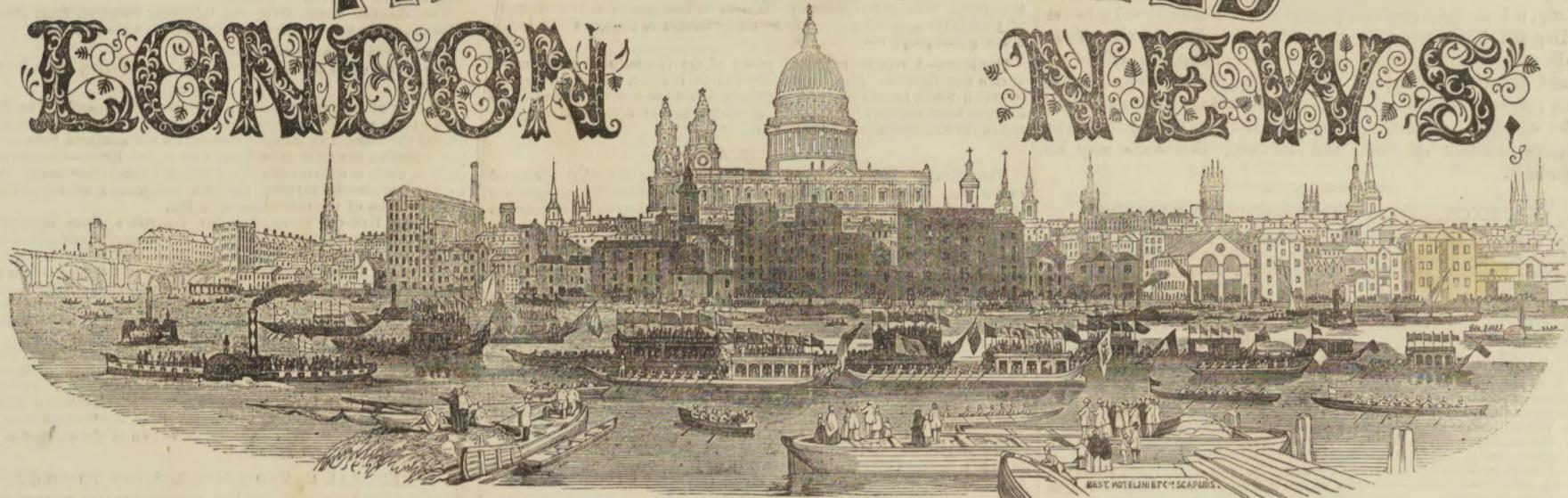


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 770.—VOL. XXVII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

## THE VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.

In a few days the King of Sardinia will leave Genoa for Paris, and, after residing a week in that capital, will proceed to London. We are confident that in both cities, and in London more especially, a brilliant and enthusiastic reception will await him. The private character and public position, the domestic and foreign policy of his Majesty, all combine to bespeak for him a welcome such as Englishmen know how to give to those whom they admire and honour. He appeals to their judgment as well as to their sympathies. Their love of constitutional liberty, their hatred of priestly domination, their appreciation of "pluck"—that quality which they admire even in a foe, but still more in a friend—all these sentiments and many others attract to the person of Victor Emmanuel an amount of respect and good-will not often felt in this country for the Sovereign of any other.

Perhaps the prevalent feeling among all classes, during his

Malakoff is known throughout the world, and felt with advantage wherever Russian despotism has a foe, or the independence of nations has a friend.

But it is not solely on account of his alliance with England and France in the great war which now tasks their heroism that King Victor Emmanuel will receive in this country, even more than in France, the heartiest meed of popular applause. In the Emperor of the French the people of Great Britain honour at the same time the inheritor of the most illustrious name in modern history, and the man who has added lustre even to that name by wisdom, and courage, and genius of his own. They see in him the chosen of the whole nation; and, as it is no business of theirs to find fault with the French for that significant and triumphant election, they shut their eyes to many points of the Emperor's domestic policy which might grate upon their feelings if too closely scanned, and which are not in strict accordance with their own notions of popular rights, however much

they may accord with the political necessities of France, and the present state of the national mind. But in the case of the King of Sardinia, if there is no such great and paramount name to excite the feeling of hero worship, there are other considerations which speak more emphatically to the hearts of Englishmen, accompanied by no drawbacks on which policy may think it expedient to be dumb. Victor Emmanuel ascended the throne of his ancestors at a moment of extreme perplexity, distress, and danger, when the very existence of his kingdom was menaced by victorious Austria. By perseverance and skill of his own, no less than by those of the able men by whom he surrounded himself, and by whose counsels he was guided, his little Constitutional State, a model to all Europe, the oasis in the desert of Italian misery and despotism, was safely guided through all its perils. Foreign aggression was repelled, internal freedom was established, and a signal proof was afforded that at least one portion of the Italian people was capable of self-government and the wise restraints which it imposes. At the same time the material prosperity of the country received an impetus that made Lombardy and all its neighbours envious, and must have impressed the Austrians in Italy with the wholesome, though perhaps unwelcome, truth, that the prosperity of any country is inconsistent with its domination by an alien and a hated Power. These are results which we in this country can fully comprehend and cordially admire, and the knowledge of which will tend to increase the warmth of the reception with which King Victor Emmanuel will be greeted when he comes amongst us. The Peace-at-all-price party, with the view of throwing "devil's dust" in the eyes of plain men, are in the habit of saying that we are fighting in alliance with one despot for the support of another; but our over-wise men of the Manchester Gotham will scarcely allege that the King of Piedmont and Sardinia is a despot—in name or nature—or that the State which he so successfully governs is other than a model of temperate and constitutional liberty.

There is still another reason—powerful as these are—why the visit of the King of Sardinia will strike a strong chord in the English heart. Victor Emmanuel and his whole nation are under the ban of the Pope. They are excommunicated by the spiritual tyrant of Rome, the arch-enemy of human liberty and progress, for firmly declining to be priest-ridden any longer. The interference of Popes, Cardinals, and Monks in the affairs of the civil government was found (as it always has been everywhere else) to be incompatible with Royal dignity or popular freedom; and the King and his advisers, supported by the sympathy of the whole nation, determined that priests in Sardinia should be confined to their proper functions, and that the plague of monkism and friarism should be abated in the land. Without seceding from the Roman Catholic faith as he found it established, Victor Emmanuel, after a hard struggle,



HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMTE DE PERSIGNY, THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYER AND CO.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



deprived the Pope of all authority within his dominions except that which is purely spiritual; and cleared the country of a whole army of Dominicans, Capuchins, and Jesuits, whose sole functions were to eat the bread of idleness, and retard the improvement of the people. For this feat—and, considering the circumstances of Italy, it is no light one—the people of these islands will give the King and his Government the credit which they deserve. They will remember this, as well as the other circumstances of his remarkable reign, and express, whenever they have the opportunity, the sympathy which they feel in his cause, and the hope that, out of the complications of the present war, if there be any State to derive accession of power and territory, that State may be Sardinia.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

Or this distinguished diplomatist we shall give a Memoir in an early Number. In the meantime we cannot do better than quote the speech which his Excellency delivered at the recent Inauguration Dinner at Guildhall:—

The French Ambassador said: *Je vous remercie, milord Maire, d'avoir proposé dans cette enceinte le toast qui vient d'être si chaleureusement accueilli. Il y a 35 ans que l'Empereur Napoléon I. exprimait le regret de n'avoir pu vaincre les préjugés des deux peuples et de n'avoir pu gagner l'amitié de l'Angleterre. "Que de grandes choses," s'écrivait-il, "nous aurions pu faire ensemble!" Eh bien, Messieurs, ces grandes choses s'accomplissent aujourd'hui pour le bonheur et la sécurité du monde. Le tombeau de Napoléon a reçu la pieuse visite de votre illustre Reine, et sous un autre Napoléon, qui a compris les véritables intérêts de son pays, la France est devenue l'intime alliée de l'Angleterre (Cheers). Ce n'est pas tout. Notre alliance ne repose pas seulement sur des circonstances accidentelles, mais sur l'étrême union des deux peuples—(cheers)—intérêts aujourd'hui tellement confondus que rien d'honoré ou de malheureux ne peut arriver chez l'un sans se reproduire chez l'autre. Quand deux pays en sont arrivés là, leur alliance est à l'abri de toutes espèces d'intrigues (Cheers). Aucune puissance humaine ne peut plus les séparer (Cheers). Et quand on pense que l'union de nos deux pays, l'un plus spécialement maritime, l'autre plus spécialement militaire, constitue la plus grande puissance qui ait jamais existé, nous pouvons attendre dans la plus complète sécurité l'issue de cette guerre (Loud cheers).*

[Translation.] I thank you, my Lord Mayor, for having proposed in this assembly the toast that has just been so warmly received. It is now thirty-five years since Napoleon I. expressed his regret at not having been able to overcome the prejudices of the two peoples, and to gain the friendship of England. "What great things," he exclaimed, "we might have done together!" Well, gentlemen, these great things are being accomplished at the present time for the happiness and security of the world. Your illustrious Queen has paid a pious visit to Napoleon's tomb, and, under another Napoleon, who understood the true interests of his country, France has become the intimate ally of England (Cheers). This is not all. Our alliance does not only rest on accidental circumstances, but on the intimate union of the interests of the two countries—(Cheers)—interests so identical that neither good nor bad fortune can happen to the one without being reproduced in the other. When two nations have arrived at such a point their alliance is sheltered from any kind of intrigue (Cheers). No human power can separate them (Cheers). And when we reflect that the union of the two nations, the one more especially maritime, the other more especially military, constitutes the greatest power that has ever existed, we may well await with the greatest confidence the issue of this war (Loud cheers).

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

On the 17th a splendid banquet will be given to the Prince Napoleon and the Imperial Commission of the Exposition Universelle by the Ville de Paris, and in the evening the salons of the Hôtel de Ville will be opened for a reception.

We believe we may, on good authority, state that a marriage will shortly be concluded for his Imperial Highness with a Princess of Bavaria. The preparations, which have been concluded as quietly as possible, are, we are credibly informed, far advanced, and will probably be shortly terminated.

Great arrangements are being made for the Imperial *classes* at Compiègne, on the usual magnificent scale on which they are conducted. The shooting parties of last week at Fontainebleau were most successful, and the quantity of game bagged enormous for France. The Emperor and Empress have somewhat hastened the period of their return to the Tuilleries, in order to superintend the preparation for the reception of the King of Sardinia, who is to inhabit that portion of the Palace called the Pavillon Marsan. The Empress's health continues in a most satisfactory state.

The reports relative to the Ministerial modifications already mentioned in the world here continue to gain ground, and a good deal of general credit, though the best authorities seem disposed to put but little faith in them. According to these rumours, M. Magne is to go to the Bank of France; M. Fould is named to take the place of Minister of Finance, thus left vacant; M. de Persigny is, according to the same authority, to become the successor of M. Fould; while M. de Walewski returns to London; the Affaires Etrangères is spoken of for M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

News from Rome states that the health of the Pope is visibly declining; and that his mind is considerably affected.

In the general *sauve qui peut*, or *sauve que peut*, which has attended the breaking-up of the Exposition, the arrangements of the English exhibitors have been a subject of universal wonder and admiration to those of all other nations, as well as to the foreign public. While, in the other compartments, *exposants*, *commissionnaires*, *ouvriers*, and *emballeurs* rushed frantically to and fro, packing, smashing, overturning, setting all at sixes and sevens, as may be pretty well understood when it is considered that but five days was given to undo the work of three months, not a sign of bustle or stir was visible in the English quarter; every preparation for departure was made beforehand, and when, on the last day, the tumult elsewhere had reached its zenith, here, amid perfect calm, everything was safely packed and quietly removed without damage or difficulty. It is not only to the spirit of order and system so strongly marked in the British character that this trait is to be attributed, but it is also in a great degree owing to the fact that in such affairs we consider parsimony as the worst economy; we prefer paying well, so as to ensure the work being properly done, to doling out money with a niggardly hand, and thereby having everything feebly executed. Where the exhibitors of other nations employ fifty cheap unskilled workmen, we grudge not to pay three or four times the number of experienced ones. Many of the productions of foreign exhibitors must suffer most severely from this ill-judged economy, some must indeed be almost destroyed. We regret that we shall not be able to give an account of the ceremony of the closing—of which we shall be an eye-witness—till next week.

Some indications lead to certain presumptions that the Emperor has renounced the idea of breaking up the Cent-Gardes. No further steps seem to be taken for the dissolution of this splendid body; and it is even known that the officers have, for some time since, been taking lessons in equitation from the celebrated *écuier* of the Cirque de l'Impératrice, Baucher, who not very many months ago had both his legs broken by the fall of the great lustre of the circus, an accident from which his recovery has been marvellously rapid.

It appears that Julian, who appeared to have adopted England as the scene of his somewhat fantastic triumphs, is about to return to Paris, and try his fortunes on a new stage. The Italian Opera continues to command a fair success. Mario has, with his voice, lost much of his popularity, but nevertheless continues to draw good audiences. A *débutante*, Mme. Penco, is very well received. A variety of new pieces are in pre-

paration for the different theatres of the capital; those of Mme. George Sand and A. Dumas fils are naturally those that command the greatest curiosity and interest.

##### OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBERS.

On Tuesday the King of the Belgians opened the Legislative Chambers in person. The only remarkable feature in the speech delivered by his Majesty is the guarded manner in which he alludes to foreign affairs in the opening paragraph:—

Messieurs,—I receive reiterated proofs of the sympathetic confidence of foreign Governments. My dear son, the Duc de Brabant, has learned by the reception which he has met with in different countries the high rank which Belgium holds amongst the nations. As father and as King, I am happy to record the existence of these sentiments.

##### AMERICA.

The *Atlantic*, which left New York on the 31st ult., arrived at Liverpool on Sunday. The most remarkable intelligence the American newspapers contain is the following "peace rumour." The Washington Correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing on the 29th, says:—

There are, I see, some doubts expressed about the advent of a new Ambassador from Russia, but I repeat that it is a fixed fact. He will bring, besides his regular credentials, a confidential communication from the Czar, of the most important character, relative to the terms on which alone Russia will consent to a peace. What I now state will be known to the public in a few weeks. Russia mediated between Great Britain and the United States, and now the United States may mediate between Russia and the Allies. She does not ask American mediation, but will accept it, and will at once indicate her terms, which, as I stated in a former communication, will embrace such vast commercial advantages for all the world, that the industrial classes of France and England will clamour for their acceptance as soon as they are generally understood.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Cushing) appears to be still endeavouring to raise a spirit of offended nationality against England. The following explanations in regard to the rights of belligerents in the United States have been issued from his office in Washington:—

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes without the consent of the neutral Government.

2. The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State, without the previous consent of the latter, is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent, and not to all, would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent Act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals, or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such Consul or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanour, or his escape by reason of arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government, involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

On the other hand, the French Consul has taken a step which forbodes a difficulty, by giving official notice that the title to ships of a hostile nation, which citizens of the United States may have acquired by purchase since the beginning of hostilities between the Allies and Russia, will not be recognised by his Government.

The "Young Americans" had a mass meeting on the 30th ult., at the junction of the Bowery and Third Avenue, New York. After addresses from several speakers a torchlight procession was formed. When at the corner of Stanton-street, the procession was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, and some of the banners seized and destroyed. Notwithstanding this interruption, however, the procession proceeded peacefully up First Avenue, and when at the corner of Thirteenth-street they were assaulted by a numerous gang of Irishmen, from the Seventeenth Ward, known as "Mackerelville." The American banners were seized and destroyed, the procession broken up, and many citizens assaulted and beaten. The Irishmen were armed with clubs, pistols, &c. Fire-arms were repeatedly fired, and knives freely used. One gentleman, a bystander, was knocked down by a cart-rung and severely injured. A number of others were seriously injured. The whole attack is referred to as one of the most brutal and unprovoked that has ever occurred at New York.

Nicaragua was in a wretched state, owing to the civil dissensions of the people. Business was at a stand-still. Colonel Kinney expected a reinforcement of 900 settlers from Alabama and Mississippi. The Colonel had concluded a treaty with the Indians, by which he would be enabled to penetrate to the interior in safety.

Advices from Mexico report the resignation of President Alvarez, and the appointment of General Comonfort.

##### INDIA.

The despatches from India, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have been received, but they do not contain any news of much importance. According to the *Bombay Times* of Oct. 17, the Santhals still continue traversing the country, committing acts of depredation and violence. The panic that they at the outset occasioned was such that the people fled from the country, and there still continues much difficulty in getting the preservers of order to withstand or secure the insurgents. The insurrection has long lost its character as a civil war, and at present continues simply as a nuisance, mainly alarming from the difficulty in getting it finally extinguished. Serious disturbances continue every now and then to break out in the Nizam's dominions. Information having been received that a party of Rohilla robbers were plundering the country to the north of Hyderabad, a force consisting of 250 men of the Nizam's cavalry under Captain Doria, a wing of the 4th Nizam's Infantry, and a couple of howitzers started on the 6th of September against the enemy. They reached Nandair on the morning of the 8th, but experienced much difficulty in getting across the river, then in flood. They reached Sulghurra on the evening of the 9th, after a march of thirty miles. Here they learned that the Rohillas were ignorant of their movements, and it was hoped to take them by surprise. A further march of forty miles, on which they were compelled to leave their howitzers behind, brought them to Bunder Koontah by daybreak on the 12th. The Rohillas were now only a mile ahead, and the infantry, under Captain Daniel, with a few cavalry under Lieutenant Biden, dashed on and took the enemy wholly unawares. A few of them showed fight, and ten or twelve were cut down; 136 were taken prisoners, of whom twenty-five were found wounded. They had hardly well secured their captives and concentrated their force, when they heard of another body of Rohillas having established themselves at Lingi, a couple of miles off. Thitherward the infantry, with a few troopers, started in the afternoon. As they approached the village, the enemy made their escape, and no traces of them could for a time be discovered, till a man found in hiding undertook to show where they were, and they were soon afterwards perceived skulking in a ravine near by. It was now dark, and the bulk of them made their escape; 17 were taken prisoners. On their return to camp, another party were found in hiding; of these seven were captured. The extraordinary rapidity with which this most successful expedition was conducted is worthy of mention. Their second march was thirty miles in length; in their third they covered forty miles in thirty hours, over a country partly of black cotton soil, softened by showers, and part covered with loose jagged stones. Religious disturbances have once more made their appearance in Oude, and they are not likely on this occasion to be so easily disposed of as formerly. In February last a Hindoo renegade, who had become Mahometan, spread about a statement that the Hindoos had defiled and destroyed a temple in Hunno-manghurree. Contriving to collect a considerable force, he proceeded thitherward, and established his head-quarters in the neighbourhood. A violent conflict ensued, in which the Hindoos proved victorious: some seventy or eighty of the Mahometans cut their way through and found refuge in one of their own temples near by. The Hindoos, in a state of the most violent excitement, now attacked the temple, and after repeated repulses, with heavy loss of life, succeeded in capturing it, and put the whole of their enemies to the sword. This was the commencement of the strife; and both parties are now so violently inflamed that it is impossible to foresee the result.

#### THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

The telegraph has brought very little news from the East in addition to that furnished by our own Correspondent.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday contains a despatch from General Pelissier, giving an account of the reconnaissance made by General Allouville at Eupatoria on the 27th of October.

The *Invalides Russes* gives the following despatch from Prince Gortschakoff, under date of the 5th November, at nine p.m.:—

Nothing new has occurred in the Crimea.

The enemy continues to occupy the Valley of Baidar, where they have two divisions.

Nothing of importance has taken place at Sebastopol. The Allies have completed some very important works near Fort St. Nicholas, and increased the number of batteries bearing on the northern forts. The north side, however, is said to have been very quiet lately—indeed, scarcely a score of shots are fired from either side in twenty-four hours. It seems a kind of compromise between the two belligerents, arising probably from the conviction of the uselessness of firing.

A sharp look-out is kept on the Tchernaya, some Russian deserters having reported that General Prince Gortschakoff would attempt a general action before making a retreat. The Russian army having been ordered to hold itself in readiness for an attack, the Allies every night reinforced their advanced posts, and supported them with field artillery.

The first Anglo-German regiments have arrived at Constantinople. They have experienced exceedingly rough weather, and suffered severely.

The *Military Gazette* states "from a reliable source," that the Russian armies are at present thus distributed:—1. Bessarabia, Kherson, the Pruth, and embouchure of the Danube, 120,000 men. 2. In the Crimea, with the reserves at Perekop, 180,000 men. 3. The Caucasian army 70,000, and the corps before Kars 35,000 men. 4. In Northern Russia there are not more than 80,000 men. Nothing is known of the number of troops in Poland, Volhynia, and Podolia."

#### GENERAL CANROBERT'S MISSION TO SWEDEN.

Up to a late hour on the 5th inst. numerous groups crowded the Holms, and other elevated situations near Stockholm, from whence a view of the channel, with the open sea in the distance, could be obtained, in the hope of welcoming General Canrobert on his landing on Swedish soil. On the following morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Gauthiod*, from Lubeck, was signalled, and the news flew from mouth to mouth with such celerity that a very large crowd had assembled at the landing-place by the time the steamer had arrived, who cheered the General vociferously on his stepping on shore. It was not only to General Canrobert, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea, that this ovation was paid—the belief was general that he came the harbinger of war. It is thought that the moment has at length arrived when Sweden will gird on her armour in right earnest, and be ready to take a gallant part in the good cause. Great numbers of the Swedes are in favour of taking an open and honourably active part in the war against Russia. Enthusiasm in favour of war is not only to be found in the members of the army and navy of all grades, but it swells the bosoms of the farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer; in fact, civilians of all classes. All eyes are, therefore, turned on the French General at this critical juncture, and rumours of all sorts are in circulation. In the military circles the plan of next year's campaign is the general theme of conversation, and those officers who have been in Finland and Russia are listened to at the mess-table and in the club-rooms with the most profound attention. A General officer who has access to Royalty has stated to his military friends that General Canrobert has full powers from the Emperor of the French to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and to settle the needful stipulations. A plan of operations is circulated very extensively and discussed, in which it is said that Sweden is to furnish an army of 60,000 men, besides her fleet and 200 gun-boats, which are, however, to undertake operations in Finland under their own commanders, and quite independently of the Allied forces; that the Swedish contingent is to enter Finland in the spring at three different points simultaneously, and in corps of nearly equal strength, about 20,000 men in each. One corps will be concentrated on the northern frontiers during the winter; it will march by land, entering Finland by Tornea, whilst the other two corps will be sent across the gulf by water, and landed under cover of the fleet and the flotilla of gun-boats upon two points which it would be unsafe at the present moment to further particularise. The Swedish plan even goes further, and embraces the operations of the Allies in the Gulf of Finland with a force of 50,000 men, land troops, which will be quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check, and enable the Swedes to overcome all difficulties in Finland, and arrive without serious opposition at the land gates of Sveaborg and Wyborg, where they would find the Allied fleets ready to co-operate with them from the seaboard. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that not only the citizens of Stockholm, but the inhabitants of Sweden generally, hail the arrival of General Canrobert as an event of the greatest possible importance, and await the result of his mission with intense excitement.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, Tuesday, says that—

General Canrobert has met with a brilliant reception at the Swedish Court. A Royal carriage drawn by eight horses was sent to bring him in state to the Palace, where the whole Court had assembled. The Princes Oscar and Augustus, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, were present at General Canrobert's interview with the King.

#### THE SARDINIAN STATES.

The King of Sardinia opened the Chambers in person on Monday last. His Majesty delivered the Speech, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:—

The year which has just closed has been for me a period of heartrending and cruel visitations. I have not hesitated to unite the arms of Sardinia to those Powers who are struggling in the cause of justice, in behalf of the civilisation and the independence of the nations. It is a proud thing for our soldiers and sailors to share in the dangers and the glories of the brave armies of France, of England, and of Turkey. May God grant his blessing to our united efforts to make the next peace lasting—one which shall ensure to each nation its legitimate rights. The expenses of the war necessitate a recurrence to the public credit, by which the Government will endeavour to render the general burdens less onerous. Let Sardinia continue to offer the noble example of a monarch and his people united by indissoluble ties of mutual love and confidence; maintaining inviolate the bases of public welfare, of order, and of liberty.

The municipality of Turin inaugurated this day the tablets whereon are inscribed the names of the Tuscans slain in 1848 in the War of Independence. These tablets are to be placed beside those in honour of the Piedmontese who died in the same cause.

#### RUSSIAN AGENCY IN MONTENEGRO.

Letters from Montenegro state that the mountaineers are again murdering and plundering their Turkish neighbours, just as in the good, old times, before Omer Pacha made his campaign against them in 1852, or Austria offered bail for their better behaviour. The *Agram Gazette*,

## THE GREAT EXPOSITION IN PARIS.

The following are the names of the English Exhibitors who have received medals and honourable mention in the classes:—

## FIRST CLASS.—MINES AND METALLURGY.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—J. Logan, Montreal.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Geological Society.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Ministry of Commerce, London; Bagnall and Son; Bankart and Son, Neath, Glamorganshire; Bowring Iron Company, Bowring; Butterley Iron Company; Colebrook Dale; Council of the Duchy of Cornwall; Cwm Avon Iron Company; Cwm Celyn and Blaina; Do wais Iron Company; Dundyvan Iron Company; Griffith, Dublin; Mersey Iron and Steel Company, Staffordshire; Oakes and Co.; Rhymney Iron Company; Shelton Iron Company; C. Sowpith, Allenshead, Northumberland; Weardale Iron Company.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Barrows and Hall; Blaenavon Iron Company; Gartsherrie; Great Consolidated Copper Mining Company, Devonshire; Philosophical Institute, Bristol; Knight and Co.; H. Mackworth, Clifton, Gloucestershire; Millington and Co.; G. H. Ramsey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Tredegar Iron Company; J. Wales, Helton Colliery, Durham; Ystalyfera Iron Company.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Abercromby Works; Anthracite Steam Fuel Company, Carmarthenshire; British Iron Co.; Calder and Co.; H. Carr, Peterborough; Hon. Edward Chitty, Jamaica; Clay and Newman, Droitwich; Lebbe Pacquier Tumby, Colombo, Ceylon; Lilleshall; W. Murray, Glasgow; Myne, London; Noah, Droitwich; Osler-Bed Iron Company; J. J. Reid, Chester; Rogers' Coal-mines, Albermarle, South Wales; Samuelson and Co.; De Soisa, Ceylon; Tipton, Carr, and Co.

SECOND CLASS.—FISHERIES AND PRODUCTS OBTAINED WITHOUT CULTIVATION (ART FORESTIER, CHASSE, PECHE, ET RECOLTE DE PRODUITS OBTENU SANS CULTURE).

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—English Colony of Canada; Colony of British Guiana; M'Arthur, Sydney.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Board of Public Works, Ireland; J. Berry, Elly's and Prestwidge, Jamaica; Ceylon Colony; Hudson's Bay Company; Colony of Van Diemen's Land; Colony of Victoria; Andrew Dickson, Canada (Kingston); Society of Arts, Jamaica; N. Wilson, Jamaica.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—E. Chitty, Jamaica; Cape of Good Hope Company; Sir W. Denison, Van Diemen's Land; Farmer and Deblaquiere, Woodstock, Canada; C. Moore, Australia; Pappe and Zeyner, Cape; G. Sharpless, Quebec.

## THIRD CLASS.—AGRICULTURE.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—W. Croskill, Beverly; R. Garrett and Son, Saxmundham; R. Hornsby and Son, Grantham; J. and F. Howard, Bedford; Ransome and Simes, Ipswich.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J. Dean and Son, N. B. Ward, London; W. Ball, Rothwell, Kettering; Barker, Victoria; E. H. Bentall, Heybridge; W. Busby, Newton-le-Willows; R. Coleman, Chelmsford; Universal Exhibition Committee, Guiana; Canada Company, Toronto; London Manure Company; E. Cox, Fern Hill, New South Wales; G. Cross, Montreal, Canada; Dickenson, Hewitt, Van Diemen's Land; J. C. Gie, Cape of Good Hope; F. E. Cormode, Van Diemen's Land; W. Lyman and Co., Montreal, Canada; J. W. M'Arthur, Camden, New South Wales; M. H. Marsh, New England, New South Wales; Smith and Ashby, Hamptons; W. Smith, Kettering; the Flax Society of Encouragement of Ireland; R. Wade, Coburg, Canada; Wright, Van Diemen's Land.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—T. B. Bayley, Cape of Good Hope; Burgess and Co.; G. Cox, New South Wales; J. Fisher, Montreal, Canada; Fleming, Toronto, Canada; Flett, Manning River, New South Wales; J. Grant, Van Diemen's Land; Hutton, Victoria; D. Laurent, Varennes, Canada; T. Learmouth, Victoria; Tipperary flax; Roscommon flax; Cork flax; Armagh flax; J. Miligan, Van Diemen's Land; L. Moise, Milton, Canada; Nouflard, Sydney, New South Wales; Parks and Co.; Richardson Brothers, Edinburgh; Dr. Royle; A. Shaw, Toronto, Canada; G. Shepperd, Montreal, Canada; W. P. Stanley, Peterborough; Neighbour and Son; R. Wade, Coburg, Canada; Walker and Son, Van Diemen's Land; Williams and Saunders.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Corne, J. Dean and Son, Dray and Co., London; Evans, Montreal, Canada; F. W. Jarvis, Toronto, Canada; Antrim flax; Armeagh flax; Down flax; Limerick flax; Londonderry flax; Neighbour and Son; Shanks and Son; The Abbé Villeneuve, Montreal, Canada; Coffin, Canada.

## CO-OPERATORS, FOREMEN, AND ARTISANS.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—J. Bonnal, J. Crosskill, J. Hill, J. Scott, W. Worby.

## FOURTH CLASS.—GENERAL MACHINERY APPLIED TO INDUSTRY.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Tod and M'Gregor, Glasgow.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Easton and Amos, London; G. Lloyd, London; Seward and Capel, London; C. W. Siemens, London.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Glover, W. T. Grey, London; Moses Merryweather, London; Platt and Schiell; T. S. Prideaux, London; Russell and Co., London; E. H. Bentall, Heybridge; Malton, Essex; Garrett, Marshall and Co., Leeds; J. Thornton and Son, Birmingham; Tyler; T. Walker, Sheffied.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—C. de Bergue, Reginald J. Corbet, Dray and Co., T. Lambert and Son, London; Hansom and Chadwick, Salford; L. Lemoine, Quebec; Paddon and Ford; C. Schiell, Oldham.

NINTH CLASS.—INDUSTRY CONCERNING THE ECONOMICAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT OF HEAT, LIGHT, AND ELECTRICITY.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Elkington, Mason, and Co., Birmingham.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—D. Bailey and Co., Dr. E. Arnot, Edwards and Son, W. T. Henley, Ordnance Map-office, London.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Aland, J. H. Bonham and Son, W. Jeakes, Kuper and Co., W. Pierce, T. L. S. Prideaux, London; Chinie, Simard, Methal, and Co., Quebec; Coal Company, Brookdale; G. E. Dering, Hertford; J. Daley and Son, Northampton; H. L. Hoole, Sheffied; R. S. Newall and Co., Gateshead.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Cuddy, Evans, Son, and Co.; Feetham and Co., London; James and Co., Southampton; Sheringham; T. Walker, Sheffied.

TENTH CLASS.—CHYMICAL ARTS, DYEING AND IMPRESSIONS, PAPER, INDUSTRY, SKINS, CAOUTCHOUC, &c.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—Oastler and Palmer, Price's Patent Candle Company, London; Tennant and Co., Glasgow.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Blundell, Spence, and Co.; Dixon and Whiting, Fischer, J. and T. Hepburn, Lambert and Butler, D. W. and H. Roberts, T. H. Saunders, G. and T. Wallis, Woolf and Son, London; A. Allwright, Birmingham; C. Althusen and Co., Gateshead; East India Company; A. Cowan and Son, Edinburgh; R. H. Draper, Kenilworth; J. J. Hollingworth, Maitland; Horler and Campale, Glasgow; Ordard, Dublin; Pincents and Co., Manchester; A. Pirie and Son, Aberdeen; J. Paynter, Glasgow; W. Stockel, Birmingham; White, Glasgow.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Bevington and Morris, Z. Bossard, Brookman and Langdon, Davy, M'Murdo, and Co., J. S. Deed, Morson and Son, J. Newman, G. Rowney and Co., London; W. Beatson, Rotherham, Yorkshire; Blushbridge, Kent; E. Fisher, Huddersfield; A. A. Fleming and Co., Leith; Hare and Co., Bristol; Hira and Brooke, Leeds; Jardine, Skinner, and Co., British Colonies; Mandet Brothers, Wolverhampton; W. S. Portal, Malshanger; W. Slade, Haybourne-mills; Townsend, Glasgow; Turnbull, Wilson, Walker, and Co., Leeds; Wood, Stafford.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—F. S. Cleaver, H. W. Muller, E. Rimmel, A. Ross and Co., London; Baldwin and Son, Birmingham; Birkley; C. J. Clark, Street; J. S. Corbett, Greenwich; W. B. Gee, Sydney; J. Lamb, Newcastle; Richardson Brothers, Edinburgh; F. W. Rudden, Macleay River; Savory, Jamaica; G. Simmons, East Peckham; Dr. Stephenson, Manning River; Thomson, Vimmel.

ELEVENTH CLASS.—PREPARATION AND PRESERVATION OF ALIMENTARY SUBSTANCES.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J. Dean, London; J. P. Cloete, Constance, Cape of Good Hope; J. W. M'Arthur, Cauden, Australia; Pieris, Paradenia, Ceylon; T. Porter, jun., Guiana; Wieh and Co., Mauritius.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Aubin and Co., Mauritius; G. Baillie, Ceylon; the East India Company; Meers, Daniele and Harberton, Fortrose; the Industrial School of the Rev. M. Thurston, Ceylon; C. Fitts, Montreal, Canada; J. Gordon, Guiana; the Government of Canada; W. P. K. T. Henery, Guiana; M. Hill, Barbadoes; A. Lyon, E. Loyel, Nyes and Co., De Soisa, Ceylon.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—G. de Biss, Mauritius; Bombay coffee of Aden; coffees of Calicut, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, and the Mountains of Neillgherry, India; R. H. Bridges, Guiana; Brown and Polson, Paisley; Captains Dalton and Holroyd, Assam, India; E. Chitty, Jamaica; E. Chitty, Cassave, Jamaica; E. Chitty, Jamaica; Cororan; S. W. Denison, Van Diemen's Land; D. Flormont, Guiana; W. Gamble, Etobicoke, Canada; J. Gordon, Guiana; G. Hamilton, Sydney, New South Wales; Harry, Moreton Bay, New South Wales; W. P. T. Henery, Guiana; Huntley and Palmer, Reading; Dr. Jameson, Hima-laya, India; Hon. W. W. R. Kerr, Jamaica; E. Lawson, Toronto, Canada; Pre-codo and Sino, Van Diemen's Land; T. Porter, jun., Guiana; J. D. Proctor, Montreal, Canada; Robb, Montreal, Canada; the Superioress of the Loreto Convent, Richeterre, Mauritius; Dominica Island; Wilkie and Co., Sydney, New South Wales.

## EIGHTEENTH CLASS.—GLASS AND CERAMIC MANUFACTURES.

LARGE MEDAL OF HONOUR.—H. Minton and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.

COLLECTIVE MEDAL OF THE FIRST CLASS.—Chance Brothers and Co., Oldbury; W. T. Copeland, Stoke-upon-Trent; J. Hartley and Co., Sunderland; T. J. and J. Mayer, Stoke-upon-Trent; F. Morley and Co., Shelton; Wedgwood and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—S. Green, Singer and Green, Swinburne and Co., London; W. Baker and Co., W. C. Copeland, Elmore, Forster, and Co., Pinder, Bourne, Hope, and Co., and Walker, Podmore, and Co., Stoke-upon-Trent; J. Hardman, Birmingham; Kerr and Bins, Worcester; F. R. Pratt and Co., F. R. Pratt and Co., Fenton; Rose and Daniel, Colebrook Dale; Shaw and Son, Burslem.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Cottam and Hallen, Doulton and Co., G. Smith, London; Clark and Co., Wolverhampton; A. Kenrich and Son, West Bromwich; T. Till and Son, Stoke-upon-Trent.

## TWENTIETH CLASS.—WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.

MEDALS OF HONOUR.—J. Ackroyd and Co., Halifax; Pawson and Martin, Leeds.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—J. and T. Clark, Trowbridge; J. and W. Wilson, Kendal.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—Braithwaite and Co., Kendal; J. and J. Crombie, Aberdeenshire; Dickson and Laings, Hawick; Hudson and Bonfield, Leed.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—Ellis, Everington, and Co., London; Gill and Bishop, Leed; W. and J. Stancomb, Trowbridge; Stow Brothers and Co., Leed; Wilson and Armstrong, Hawick.

## TWENTY-FIRST CLASS.—SILK MANUFACTURES.

MEDAL OF HONOUR.—Courttauld and Co., London.

FIRST CLASS MEDALS.—Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd, East India Company; Grout and Co., T. Kempe and Son, J. Vanner and Son, J. and R. Watson, Wilson, Casey, and Co., London; Harrop, Taylor, and Co., Manchester; Thomson, Lancaster.

SECOND CLASS MEDALS.—T. Brooks, Cornel, Lyle, and Webster, Critchley, Brinsley, and Co., Keith and Co., J. Le Mare and Son, H. Soper, London; J. Hart, Coventry.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—J. Foot, Wardle and Co., London; J. Chadwick, Manchester; Deverein, Punjab, India; District of Manchester and Salford; Thomson, Lancaster.

FINE ARTS.

not as mere assessors to the Privy Council, but on an equality for the time being, the question was postponed till this year. However, seeing the feeling which it had excited, the Lords of the Council did not think it advisable to reopen it, and the learned Master's name was struck out of the list in the interim. This jocose "afternoon with the Judges" occupied nearly two hours.

## FINE ARTS.

## THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—LANDSEER'S ETCHINGS.

THE fifth season of the pleasant little Winter Exhibition opened on Monday, at the rooms, 121, Pall-mall. The collection, though not numerous, is selected with a care for Art, and comprises specimens in Oil and Water Colour Painting; in Engraving, and Lithography; and, one or two only, in Sculpture.

In Oil Painting the gem of the room is unquestionably a little cabinet piece by F. Goodall—"Raising the Maypole"—studied after a larger picture by the same artist, which adorns, if we mistake not, some one of the numerous collections in the manufacturing districts of the north; but of course somewhat varied in the treatment. Nothing can well surpass the minute delicacy with which every figure and object in this crowded and lively subject is executed; and yet the colouring is so judiciously subdued, that the labour bestowed on the handling is not apparent to the casual observer. Close to this charming little piece we observe a clever "Scene from Woodstock," by Frith, who has in another part of the room an elaborate study of a housemaid—a prim concited piece of goods—asking "Did you ring, Sir?"—a worthy counterpart of the pert damsels who a season or two back set all the fast young men about town crazed with the invitation "Sherry, Sir!" So must Art minister to the vulgar taste if it would pay the baker's bill. F. Stone exhibits a gaily-painted female study of "the East," and an attempt at sentiment, in the person of a young lady, described by the poet:—

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,  
And lovers over her are sighing,  
But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps  
For her heart in his grave is lying.

The female face is full of touching sorrow, but the booted young gentleman who so inopportune presses his suit is obtrusive in every sense. Hemsley has a capital "Study from Nature"—a young urchin grinning with all his might, as he leans with his back against a brick wall. Mr. Arthur Hughes exhibits a pre-Raphaelite specimen of a very stiff flannel bedgown, with a little boy's head above it, as "A closer link betwixt us and the coming race." J. Morgan indulges in a skit at the times in "A Royal Game at Chess—Scene, Tuilleries," representing Queen Victoria playing out a game with the Czar Nicholas, whilst the crowned heads of France, Austria, and Prussia look on with marked interest at the board. He has also another amusing *pièce de circonstance*, "The Russian Map of the World." Ansell has three animal subjects, of which "The Fallow Deer" is the largest and the best. S. Cooper has a group of "Cows in a Landscape"—not quite up to his usual mark. Creswick treats us to two pleasing landscapes; and J. D. Harding has three genuine English bits—composition, atmosphere, &c., all truly homely: "The Old Mill at Bathampton," and two "Views on the Thames, looking from Clifden, near Maidenhead." J. T. Linnell beams upon us with one of his own glowing sunsets, seen through a thick copse. Philip, whose studies of gipsy life are inexhaustible, has a joyous specimen of the kind, entitled "The Duet." J. Sant has a single figure of some pretensions—"Early Morn"—

It is the lark, the herald of the morn—

a shepherd-boy, on a mountain-heath, looking upward, as if listening to the early matins of the feathered choir. A. Solomon exhibits a repeat of his popular subject—scene, the interior of a first-class railway-carriage—"The Sailor Boy's Return;" Miss Rebecca Solomon has a clever bit, probably from real life, entitled "Quizzing;" Stanfield is successful as usual in a water scene—"Ruderstein, on the Rhine;" Wyld has very pleasing views of Genoa and Naples; and Woodington, a pretty little Venus-and-Cupid group, with the title "The Flattering Tale."

In the Water-Colour Department, which is not numerously occupied, we observe contributions by Aylmer, Bouvier, Gaspineau, Hallyer, Mrs. Harrison, W. Hunt, A. Fenley, H. Pidgeon, C. Smith, W. Topham, &c.

In Sculpture there are only four exhibits—Marbles, by Alex. Munro:—Dante's Beatrice, a medallion; The Seasons, a frieze for a chimneypiece; and two other groups;—all pleasing conceptions, executed with nice feeling.

Undoubtedly, however, the most important feature in the present Exhibition is the fine collection of Sir Edwin Landseer's engraved works, said to be a complete set, and numbering no less than 278 pieces, of various sizes, and in various styles. This collection, we believe, has been the growth of years in the hands of a brother artist of kindred taste. Many of the pieces composing it are extremely rare, some absolutely unique. We employed a couple of hours very agreeably the other day in examining the various specimens, scrutinising dates, and comparing the performances of the same hand at various periods of its artistic career, and under circumstances very diverse. The result of our study was to convince us that in his school Edwin Landseer is without a rival; and, supposing his school to rank the highest, that he would have been entitled to the distinguished honour of the great gold medal recently bestowed upon him by the jury of the Paris Exhibition. Undoubtedly no living artist can compete with him in his peculiar line, which is that of animal life in all its varieties, and of nature generally; but, then, is this precisely the field of Art which should boast the culminating honours? It has not been so in France, where Vernet has been crowned with the Historic wreath. Then why—some people will be apt to ask, and ask angrily—why should English Art put up with honours in *genre*—an inferior walk? Nevertheless, the fact is so, and our Landseer has carried off the palm for British Art.

Another reflection forced upon us, as we gazed round this little room, containing the works of a busy life, was this: how little patronage does for the elevation of Art, and for the improvement of Nature's endowments. Landseer has only shared the fate of many others—Wilkie amongst the rest—who, becoming fashionable, has had to pervert his genius to Fashion's ways, and to tame down his wild free pencil to suit the atmosphere of the boudoir and the drawing-room. Look at his first studies—"Heads of Sheep and Cattle," of "Donkeys," of a "Lion," of a "Horse and Bull," of a "Boar's Head," of the celebrated lion "Nero"—all drawn between the ages of eight and twelve, and some of them etched by himself, under his brother Thomas's tuition, and see what a genius of eye, of hand, and of appreciation of life and character there is in them; then go to his more careful works of a mature but early life—say 1824 and 1825—when he worked for modest pay for the "Sporting Magazine," producing those imitative groups of foxes, hounds, studies of mastiffs, and terriers, and every outlandish "varmint" breed of dog, and those exhilarating hunting scenes, in which every line of horse and rider is instinct with healthful action. Gaze for an instant on that rollicking bit of fun, "The Sweep," what a desperate donkey—what a wretched limping cur scrambling along in front! Or take that unapproachable (in more senses than one) "Cora—a Labrador Bitch," lithographed by the artist himself in 1823; consider the severe character which pervades its every line, and the perfect picture of a cooch-inn yard, in which the brute repose. Take again, later still, his "High Life" and "Low Life" (1834); think how the artist must have loved the ugly, bandy-legged mongrel in the last-named marvellous creation (which he repeated in innumerable studies), and do justice to the exquisite humour evinced in the selection of the accessories—the butcher's block, the large, stumpy, stiff-looking top-boots, the pert cockney hat, and bird's-eye "fogle"; and, in the midst of all, the never-failing gin-bottle—consider these wonderful realisations of an overflowing invention in "Low Life," and compare with them the laboured study and artificial gloss in (to go to no other) that companion-piece of "High Life," and admit, reader! that Landseer was born the artist of Nature—Nature in her wildest grandeur, Nature in her homeliest, truthfulness, most humorous mood; and that when he was set down to paint ladies' lap-dogs, and satins, and feathers, and furbelows, his genius was perverted from its natural course, and his pencil became the slave of others' tastes, instead of his own; and that thus in the busiest part of his life he has continued to produce small prettinesses for golden pay, where, but for Fashion's patronage, he might have produced grand creations of



DECORATION OF GUILDHALL ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—EAST END.

## THE INAUGURATION DINNER AT GUILDHALL.

In accordance with ancient custom, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entertained the citizens of London, her Majesty's Ministers, and a large circle of the nobility and notabilities of the metropolis, at the Guildhall, on Friday week. The cards were issued as usual for four o'clock, and from that hour until half-past six the company kept pouring in in a continuous stream, and as they passed across the Guildhall to the Council Chamber, where the Lord Mayor received his guests, were cheered more or less according to their standing and importance, or the position in which they stood in the estimation of the good citizens of London. The Turkish Ambassador was loudly cheered, and the Minister of Sardinia had quite an ovation. Lord Palmerston also had a hearty reception; but Lord Russell was allowed to pass with comparatively slight notice. The only other personage whose reception had anything of political significance was Lord Hardinge, and his Lordship had such a welcome as showed that the Citizens fully approved of his recent promotion.

The Guildhall was most artistically decorated for the occasion, under the superintendent taste of Mr. Bunning, the City architect; and as these embellishments have a national significance, and are especially characteristic of the great topic of the day—the war—we have engraved the em-

blematic groups with which the great east and west windows of the Hall were occupied.

Immediately facing the entrance into the Hall from the Law Courts is a life-like figure of a knight on horseback in full armour. The lobbies between this corridor and banqueting-hall were hung with suits of armour and weapons, arranged in groups, and decorated with flowering plants and shrubs.

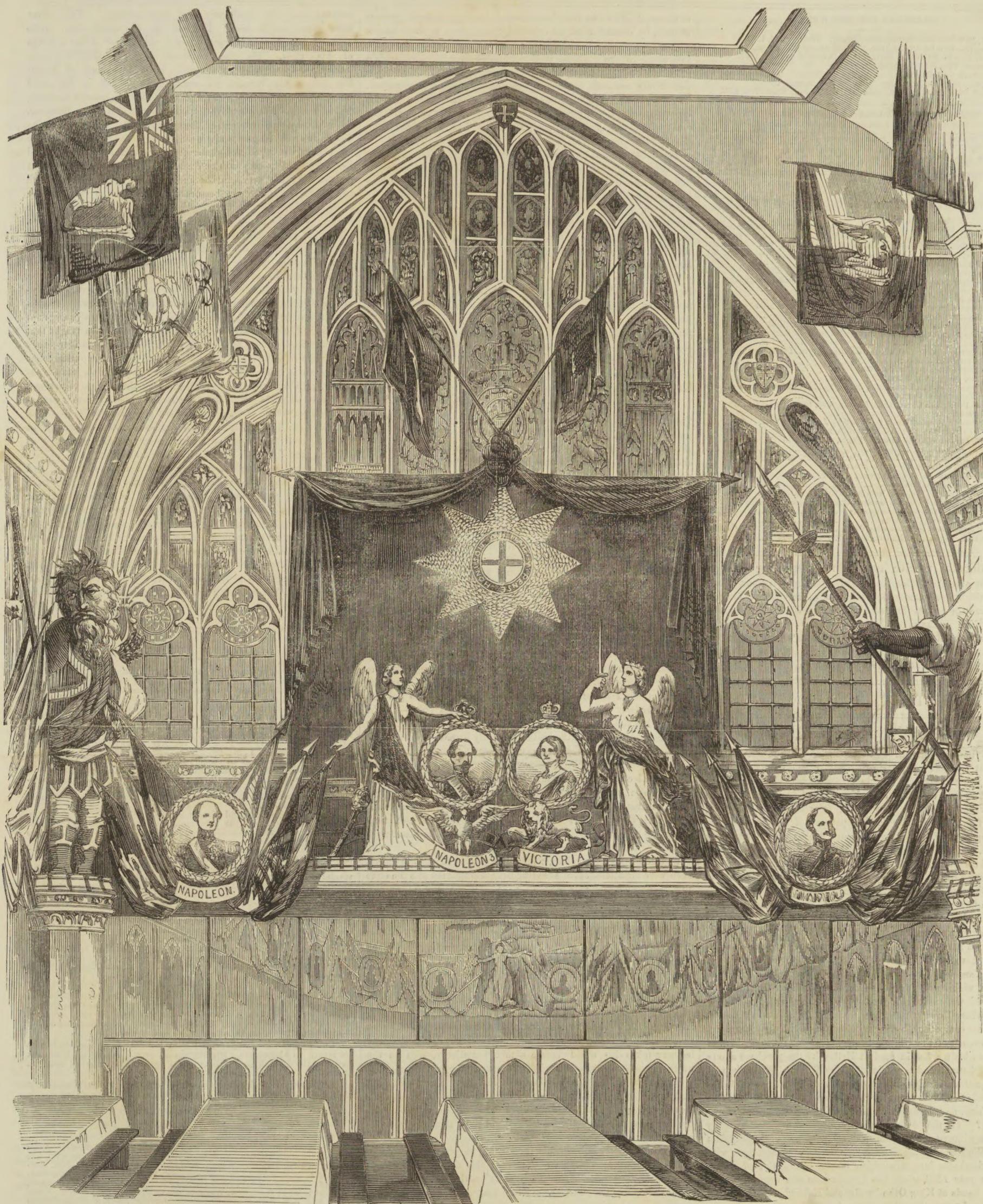
The eastern window of the Hall is filled with an allegorical design, painted by Messrs. Fenton and Absolon. The central figure personifies the Corporation of London standing boldly forward as the advocate of civil and religious liberty, and pointing to the printing-press, the emblem of Civilisation, with supporting figures of Education and Justice, "dazzling, by their superior light, Superstition, Prejudice, and the Evil Passions."

In the upper part of the western window is the usual fixture of Messrs. Copeland's beautiful crystal star; but, beneath this, and on the Gothic screens, are allegorical figures of France and England, having between them portraits of her Majesty and the Emperor of the French. The general idea of ornamentation carried throughout the Hall is that of representing the Allied Sovereigns, with the Marshals and Generals of their armies, and the Admirals of their navies, engaged in the present war. Thus, on the

gallery screens southward, are portraits of Prince Napoleon, Marshals St. Arnaud and Pelissier, Generals Canrobert and Bosquet, with Admirals Sir Edmund Lyons, Brutus, and Hamelin. On the north side, portraits of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Raglan, the Earl of Cardigan, and Generals Evans, Simpson, and Caticart. In the centre of the screen, at the eastern end of the Hall, is a figure of Victory, to the right of which are portraits of the Sultan and Omer Pacha, and on the left the King of Sardinia and General Marmora. The portraits (painted by Mr. Coke Smythe) are encircled by laurel gilt frames; about these are displayed the French, English, Turkish, and Sardinian flags, intermixed with trophies of ancient and modern arms.

We pass by Mr. Weigall Jun.'s full-length portrait of the Duke of Wellington, Mr. Durham's bust of her Majesty (presented to the Corporation by the late Lord Mayor as his parting gift), and the finely-fancied design for a memorial monument to the Alliance, by Mr. Calder Marshall, which adorns the lobby of the Exchequer Court, to linger for a few moments in admiration at the "Timon," a marble statue by Mr. Frederick Thrupp, executed by him to order for the Corporation of London, and intended to be placed in the Egyptian-hall at the Mansion House.

Of the speeches after dinner, that of M. De Persigny on behalf of the Emperor of the French, which we have given elsewhere, and that of Lord



DECORATION OF GUILDHALL ON LORD MAYOR'S DAY.—WEST END.

Palmerston for himself and colleagues, were the most remarkable. The Premier's speech, after acknowledging the toast and its flattering reception, proceeded as follows:—

It must always be most gratifying to those who are honoured with the confidence of the Crown to be entertained at the hospitable board of the Chief Magistrate of this great city. Those persons who are charged with conduct of public affairs must indeed be inadequate to the performance of the duties which devolve upon them if they are insensible to the value of that great principle of commercial enterprise which, I may say, is consecrated by those who sit within these walls. That commercial enterprise is one of the main foundations of the greatness and the power of nations. In peace the enterprise of commerce diffuses civilisation; it promotes the intercourse of nations; it throws down the barriers which separate people from people; and tends to unite mankind in the bonds of common brotherhood. When war, unfortunately, happens—as in the course of human events we must expect that it sometimes will—commerce furnishes those means by which war can be successfully carried on in such a manner as to ensure a safe and honourable and lasting peace. It must, my Lord Mayor and gentlemen, be deemed at all times by high-minded men one of the noblest positions to which an individual can aspire to be charged with the conduct of the affairs of a great nation like this. But if ever there was a moment when those who are charged with such a duty may feel peculiarly proud of the honour conferred upon them, and also peculiarly sensitive as to the deep responsibility which that honourable charge imposes, the present moment is beyond question

the greatest that ever, perhaps, was in the memory of man; for never did a nation present a nobler spectacle to the world than does the British nation at this time. We have entered into a great contest, not rashly, not hastily, not with levity, but upon full and mature deliberation. We have entered into that contest because we felt that the war was necessary as well as just; and this nation evinces, from one end of the country to the other, a steady, a calm, but a deliberate determination to submit to every sacrifice which the conduct of the war may entail, to show itself equal to every exertion which the prosecution of that war may require, to exhibit the utmost constancy in carrying on the struggle, and to continue its sacrifices and its exertions until peace shall be obtained on conditions such as we may be entitled to demand (Loud cheers). We have present upon this occasion, gentlemen, the representatives of those three allies with whom we are bound in the enterprise which we have undertaken. We have at this board the Ambassador of the Emperor of the French—that great ally, who, I must do him the honour and justice to say, has, by the magnanimity of his mind, by his far-seeing perception, and by the honesty and single-mindedness of his policy, cemented a union between two nations which have too long been divided by jealousies and mistrust, but which, I hope, will from this period, in the words of my noble friend the French Ambassador, for ever continue to be intimate and confiding friends. We have also at this board the representative of the Sultan, in whose cause we have thrown ourselves into this war, and whose subjects have nobly shown that they were worthy of the assistance which we have afforded them. We have, too, the representative of the King of Sardinia—

a Sovereign whose character and the conduct of whose people excite the warmest sympathies throughout this country, and whose good faith inspires our most implicit confidence. I trust that these representatives of our allies, let them go where they will through the length and breadth of the land, will see nothing and will hear nothing but what will enable them to report to their respective Sovereigns, that, while we place the utmost confidence and reliance upon the constancy with which they will support us in the war in which we are engaged, they may rely with equally implicit confidence upon the determination of the people of this great country; and no man can doubt that when these Four Powers are earnest in a cause—when they have drawn the sword with a full determination not to sheathe it until they have accomplished their purpose—(Loud cheers)—no human efforts opposed to their will can be successful in marring their exertions (Renewed cheers).

His Lordship next gave "The House of Lords," the Marquis of Salisbury returning thanks; and subsequently "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of Lord John Russell. The announcement of the noble Lord's name excited general disapprobation, which rose to a complete storm of groans and hisses when he rose to respond to the toast. After one or two vain attempts to gain a hearing, his Lordship was obliged to resume his seat.

Sir G. Grey proposed the health of the Lady Mayore, to which the Lord Mayor responded, excusing her Ladyship's absence on the ground of indisposition; and after one or two more toasts the company broke up.

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 18.—24th Sunday after Trinity. Wolsey died, 1530.  
 MONDAY, 19.—Charles I. born, 1600. Blackfriars-bridge opened, 1768.  
 TUESDAY, 20.—St. Edmund. Cape of Good Hope first doubled, 1497.  
 WEDNESDAY, 21.—Princess Royal born, 1840.  
 THURSDAY, 22.—St. Cecilia.  
 FRIDAY, 23.—Old Martinmas-day. First Balloon Ascent, 1782.  
 SATURDAY, 24.—Archbishop Tillotson died, 1649. John Knox died, 1572.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 24, 1855.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M 8 32	A 9 12	M 9 53	M 10 32	M 11 5	M 11 33	M 12 0

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A  
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M  
1 56

h m  
2 16

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We continually receive complaints respecting charges made by the Post-office for the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS*. We particularly recommend purchasers of our Journal for post to procure the papers impressed with the old red newspaper stamp. The *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* weighs too much to pass through the post with a single Queen's head. The impressed red stamp frees the paper and supplement, without extra cost, for fifteen days after date of publication.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855.

If Russia have friends in various quarters of the globe, it is certain that she has enemies in as many. To do the advisers of the Czar justice, they neglect no opportunity that diplomacy or cunning allows to establish amicable relations in all parts of the world. From Athens to New York, from Amoy to Paraguay, from the fiords of Norway to the pampas of South America, Russian agency is busily at work—with bribes where bribes are acceptable, and with threats where bribery is of no avail—to construct and complete her network of political influence. Long ago the instinct of the English people pointed to Sweden and Norway as the countries where it was essential to meet and combat the arts of the Czar; and we now find that the Governments of France and Great Britain, lagging behind the people, have at the eleventh hour judged it expedient to try whether it be possible to enlist the Scandinavian nations in the great European league against Russia. We shall have occasion hereafter to advert to the mission of General Canrobert to the Court of Stockholm. In the mean time, wishing all success to a mission which has been but too long delayed, we wish to direct attention to the affairs of Greece—a country where Russian influence is predominant—and as regards which a new competitor, boding mischief, has suddenly started up. The Government of the United States, strange as it may seem, is desirous to obtain a foot in ancient Hellas, by the purchase of one or more of the multitudinous islands of the Morea. What, then, is the real condition of Greece? and what are the duties of Great Britain and France towards a State of which they were, in an unhappy hour, and in conjunction with Russia, the founders and protectors? In the outset of this inquiry we emphatically disclaim any intention of indulging in vituperative language against Hellenic Royalty. But facts must be recorded, nevertheless, with that unmistakable language which is the prerogative of Truth. Since the year 1843, when the Constitution was wrung from the unwilling hands of King Otho by General Kalergi, his Majesty has laboured hard to convince those through whose instrumentality the new system of government was introduced, that the change did not in the least benefit the country; but that, on the contrary, it created new difficulties for the Executive, by its alleged inappropriateness to such an infant State as Greece. It is a well-known fact that the prominent political weakness of his Majesty consists in a steadfast desire to be despotic. The knowledge of this fact served as a medium through which the band of unscrupulous courtiers who surrounded him worked out their own individual views, at the sacrifice of the country's welfare; and, unfortunately, the Prime Minister in office at the period referred to, was able to paralyse the wholesome operation of the Constitution by the boldness of his measures, and by his unflinching determination to do the King's bidding at any cost. The occupation of Greece by the English and French only cherished the irritation of the King, and completely baffled the Hellenic Court when engaged in seconding the views of Russia by its insane aggressive movements in Epirus and Thessaly. No doubt his Majesty, hemmed in on all sides by the preponed rating force of England and France, feels "rather annoyed"; but has he ever considered the disastrous results to the nation which must inevitably be superinduced by his perseverance in a line of conduct indicative only of his determination to revenge the ideal injuries he has suffered from the best friends

of Greece? If he has ever thus reflected, his dogged obstinacy must at once, be characterised as criminal, inasmuch as a whole nation suffers for his folly. England and France, however, are too much interested in the political well-being of Greece to allow such a state of things to continue. We feel persuaded that they have definitively resolved on having the country properly governed. The temporising system pursued by the King, and his dependence on contingencies, will prove to be unavailing, and may eventually make those two Powers more difficult to deal with when the day of reckoning arrives.

The sober-minded portion of the Greek people is impatient for any change that may benefit the country and infuse more order and honesty into every branch of the Administration. The native intelligence of the Greek people—that intuitive capacity for enterprise which so peculiarly distinguishes them—and last, not least, their heroic struggle for independence thirty years ago—constitute an aggregate of claims on the consideration of the protecting Powers which ought to be satisfied by ensuring for them at least a good Government.

The King has still time for reflection, and it is to be hoped that he will see the danger of the course he is following. He must be positive of one thing—that, considering the actual circumstances of Europe, and his openly expressed sympathy with Russia, the patience and forbearance of England and France are likely to be soon exhausted. His desire to be a despotic Monarch he cannot be allowed to gratify; it would be as well, therefore, for his own sake, if he were to inaugurate a new and wiser policy, and govern his adopted country as becomes the ruler of an intelligent nation.

THE disapprobation which greeted Lord John Russell at the Guildhall dinner on the 9th of November does not seem to have had the effect of diminishing a certain energy which was always one of his characteristics. Since that time he has performed the part of President at another banquet, and that of Lecturer at Exeter Hall. In the former capacity he deemed it expedient to deliver some complimentary commonplaces, in eulogy of the valour and endurance of our soldiers and sailors, although he abstained from a word of exultation over their successes as means to an end. This perhaps, could scarcely be expected, for who can ask a man to rejoice in the prosperity of a cause which he has betrayed? His Lordship's lecture to the Young Men at Exeter-hall was more pretentious,—as became a discourse preceded by Lord Shaftesbury, and followed by a doxology. This was a carefully-prepared essay, arranged with as much forethought as the speeches of which, thirty years ago, it was said that "once in the Session Lord John Russell hems, crawls, and hesitates, over an excellently-written address on Parliamentary Reform." It is needless to say that his Lordship was eminently historical, and that a long catalogue of proper names garnished the display. Some pleasant anecdotes of past times also came in; and Lord John, who does not tell a story without some agreeable appreciation of its point—as Mr. Disraeli has felt—was, no doubt, considered singularly facetious by the class which crowded the hall of brotherly love.

But, let a Lord "recite the pointed" lines,  
How the wit brightens, and the sense refines!

The noble lecturer told the young men, with great truth and propriety, that there was no royal road to learning; that if they worked hard, cultivated good habits, and generally were meritorious young men, then they would succeed; but that, if they did not, they would be so many Philadelphian Sempronii, whom he encouraged to deserve the success they might not command.

Cold compliments to valour, commonplace exhortations to virtue—such were the utterances of a leading British statesman at a time like this. A grapple of giants is shaking the Continent and its thrones, but he is unexcited; hearts at home are throbbing at fever heat, but he is frigid and decorous as ever. But no one, as we have said, who knew Lord John Russell expected much more; nor should we have devoted time and space to his icy demonstrations, did not the working of the system, or rather the routine, with which he has connected himself, constantly receive illustrations which demand grave attention. It is this habit of preaching at people, and not feeling with and for them, that destroys all the power which educated and well-meaning men, lay and clerical, would have over them. It is this substitution of didactic addresses for real instruction that has left the people ignorant and immoral. The aristocratic lecturer takes his stand before a mixed audience, and in the neatest periods, and the most pleasant manner, apprises them that goodness is the only way to success and happiness; and that really, for their own sakes, they ought to be good. He takes his leave, and the people depart—the value of his undeniable truths upon their daily walk and life being mournfully inappreciable.

Without referring, at this moment, to criminal records, or to vice at home, let us glance at the noble army whose military merits Lord John Russell is good enough to admit—the army in the Crimea. Read the accounts which have recently been admitted touching the *morale* of that gallant host. We are assured, and the assertion is reiterated and substantiated in a way that can leave little doubt of its truth, that the most tritual and habitual drunkenness is the all-pervading vice of the soldiery. The disgraceful sights occasioned by this wretched habit shock even the eye accustomed to observe the depraved lower orders of the London population. Punishments whose severity is tremendous—punishments which, were they tried upon debased scoundrelism at home, would only excite a cry of indignation from the sentimental friends of ticket-of-leave-men and the like—are inflicted upon the heroes of the Crimea, in order to restrain this vice, but without avail. The black-hole, the drill, the cat-o'-nine-tails, are all used unsparingly; but still the British soldier gets drunk.

Now, who and what is the British soldier, and what kind of training and teaching has he undergone before he left England? What means have been adopted to arouse him to a sense of the decency and dignity of human nature?—what course has been tried to impart to him habits of self-respect and self-command? He represents, very fairly, the humbler class of this country. He comes from an agricultural or manufacturing district, and has enjoyed the benefit of the machinery which the wisdom of Kings and Parliaments has constructed for converting the stolid

peasant into the intelligent and loyal citizen. Well, what have you taught him? Perhaps he can read—even write a little, though this is by no means the case with the average of his class. He has mastered his multiplication table, though the applying that spell to any problem of actual life is usually beyond his comprehension. If he has lived in a manufacturing town, he is sharper than his bucolic comrade but is also less likely to have gone to church. He may, however, have heard some lectures. The agricultural recruit is less indebted to street corners and gin-shops for secular training, but he has probably stamped and clattered into the country church a good deal, and tried to keep awake during the early part of the sermon by counting the words in the Proverbs of Solomon with which the old Saxon arches are besmeared. Cometh the rattle of the drum, and Sam from Chimneytown, and Bill from Broadacres, are smitten with the desire of travel and combat, and away they go. They fight, like fine fellows as they are; but they cannot be always fighting, so they get drunk, because liquor is foolishly put in their way. They are put to extra drill—after which they get drunk again and are flogged, but still with the same sequel. Perhaps an army chaplain, struck with the good-natured expression of the persevering tipplers, approaches them, and, after some friendly remonstrance, asks, "Tell me, now, Sam, did no one ever warn you against this kind of thing? and you, Bill, surely you have been taught that the habit is degrading and beastly?" The soldiers consider; they would like to make a soldierly answer, and please the parson; but neither can recollect anything of the sort. But the clergyman is patient; and after a time a light breaks in upon them. Sam remembers that he once heard a lecture to young men in which a pleasant gentleman told some long stories, and advised everybody to be good and virtuous; and Bill is distinct in his recollection that the clergyman at Broadacres often preached against carnal wickedness, such as drinking, and the like. "And why did you not heed such good advice?" asks the chaplain. They look a little sheepish, and have, really, not the least idea. But is it not because they have been lectured at instead of *taught*? And is there not another reason—that it is unwise on the part of those in authority to allow the temptations of drink to be placed in the way of brave men for whom no other source of amusement or recreation is provided? If drink were not allowed to be introduced in the Camp, it would be impossible for the soldier to get drunk. To prohibit drink in a large city is no easy matter; but to prohibit it in a camp and amid a marching army is a task that would not greatly oppress either the intellect or the courage of a good commanding officer.

## THE COURT.

The approaching arrival of the King of Sardinia in this country, on a visit to her Majesty, promises to impart unusual gaiety to the courtly hospitalities of the present winter season. The note of preparation is already heard at Windsor; and it is authoritatively announced that the State apartments appropriated to the use of the Emperor and Empress of France in April last are to be placed at the disposal of the Sardinian Monarch, whose presence in this country may be expected very early in the ensuing month.

The birthday fete of the Prince of Wales on Friday evening has been the only incident in Court life during the past few days. The usual parade took place early in the morning, in the Home-park; and at a later hour the young Prince accompanied his illustrious father on a shooting excursion in the Royal preserves, during which the Heir-apparent killed several head of game with his own gun.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness Prince Albert joined the meet of the Queen's Hounds.

On Sunday the Queen and Prince Albert, with the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, attended Divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge visited her Majesty. The Prince Consort went shooting during the morning.

On Tuesday his Royal Highness Prince Albert went to London by a special train of the Great Western Railway, and honoured the studios of Messrs. McDowell and Bailey with visits, to inspect the works they are executing for the new Houses of Parliament. The Prince afterwards visited Baron Marochetti's studio, to see the cast for the monument about to be erected to the officers and men buried at Scutari.

On Wednesday Prince Albert enjoyed the diversion of shooting.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined with the Queen daily during the week; and among her Majesty's guests have been the Earl and Countess Granville, Viscount Torrington, and Sir Hamilton and Lady Seymour.

The Hon. Flora Macdonald has succeeded the Hon. Mary Bulteel as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left London on Tuesday for Paris, on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French. Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald and Colonel Tyrwhitt were in attendance on his Royal Highness, whose absence from England is not expected to exceed ten days.

The Egyptian Prince Ismail Pacha left Paris on Wednesday on his return to Alexandria. His Highness's younger brother, Mustapha Bey, left the French capital some weeks ago, and has arrived safely at Cairo.

The marriage of the Marquis of Winchester to the Hon. Mary Montagu is to take place at St. James's Church on Saturday next.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories*: The Rev. J. Warner to Bradwell-juxta-Mare, near Maldon; Rev. C. Norris to Melton Constable, with the rectories of Burgh and the rectories of Briston annexed, near Holt, Norfolk; Rev. P. B. Bridges to Danbury, near Chelmsford. *Vicarages*: Rev. S. Evans to Marshfield, Monmouthshire; Rev. T. Jones to Colwinstown, near Cowbridge; Rev. J. M. Ward to Hampsthwaite, near Ripley, Yorkshire; Rev. J. S. Oxley to Cleint, near Stourbridge; Rev. T. W. D. Brooks to Flitwick, near Ampthill; Rev. O. F. Owen to Child's Wickham, near Broadway, Gloucestershire. *Incumbencies*: Rev. A. W. Snape to St. Mary Magdalene, Southwark; Rev. H. W. Wood to Welton, near Ashbourne; Rev. Dr. B. Bell to Goole; Rev. W. Boulton to Leebrookhurst, near Wem, Salop; Rev. J. Laycock to Aislaby, near Whitby; Rev. J. H. Cardew to St. Paul's, West Dean, Gloucestershire; Rev. R. H. Blandford to Flamborough, near Bridlington, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Hughes to Cheidio, Carmarthenshire; Rev. J. Hall to Knockholt, near Sevenoaks.

In a Convocation held at Oxford, on Tuesday, Mr. B. C. Brodie was elected Professor of Chemistry.

A TESTIMONIAL of respect has recently been presented to the Rev. E. Hewlett by the congregation of St. John's Church, Bethnal-green, on resigning the curacy of that church.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—The arrangements relative to the departure of Lord Canning for India are now concluded. The only members of his Lordship's Staff who will accompany him to India—the only members, we believe, yet appointed—are Dr. Leckie, late civil surgeon at Benares, now in Europe on furlough, who will act as his Lordship's medical attendant in India, and Captain Bouverie, A.D.C. The Governor-General and Staff will leave London for Marseilles about the 25th instant, and embark on the 1st proximo, at Marseilles, on board the *Caradoc* (the vessel which brought Lord Raglan's remains to England). He will proceed from Suez to Bombay in the Hon. East India Company's steamer *Feroze*.—*Overland Mail*.

THE LATE LORD TRURO.—By the demise of this nobleman a Chancellor's pension of £5000 a year falls to the Crown. There are still living three ex-Chancellors—viz., Lord Brougham, Lyndhurst, and St. Leonards. There are two of Ireland—viz., Lord St. Leonards and the Right Hon. Francis Blackburne. Lord Truro was one of the survivors of the learned gentlemen who defended Queen Caroline. It is somewhat remarkable that all the leading counsel of that unfortunate Princess rose to judicial seats, amongst them being Lord Brougham, Lord Truro, Lord Denman, Mr. Justice Williams, Dr. Lushington, &c. Lady Wynde is in the enjoyment of a pension from the Crown.

## RISE IN PRICES.—COFFEE, TEA, AND TALLOW.

We are threatened with a general rise in prices; the consequence primarily of a rise in the prices of food, which sooner or later affects all other things, and, secondly, of the instinctive notion dealers have that, when any one commodity rises very much in price, like sugar, the production of other commodities, in place of which it can be grown or produced, will decline, and, consequently, they will become scarce. This probable effect is in part "discounted," to use the language of the market, before it actually occurs, and in anticipation of a comparative scarcity. It is known, for example, that the great rise in the price of sugar is already making the planters in the West Indies, in Brazil, and in Cuba attend especially to the cultivation of sugar in preference to coffee, and hence a motive arises, in addition to the shortness of the stock of coffee in the market, for the holders of coffee demanding and receiving for it an increase of price. At the close of last week the price of native Ceylon coffee in bond—called coffee consols in the market—was from 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. higher than in the previous week. In this week it has risen again, and the price is now 5s. per cwt., which is 8s. above the price a fortnight ago. On the Continent, where coffee is very much used, and especially in Holland, which is the great Continental mart for Java coffee, the price has also risen. To justify the rise, besides the two general circumstances already mentioned, it is noticed that the stock of coffee in London is now only 167,130 cwt., against 188,503 cwt. at the same period in 1854; and it is said the stock in Holland and on the Continent is much less than usual.

The amount of coffee imported and exported was in the years—

COFFEE IMPORTED IN NINE MONTHS.			1853.	1854.	1855.
42,432,979 lbs.	...	42,492,319 lbs.	...	45,522,716 lbs.	
EXPORTED.					
20,870,017 lbs.	...	26,411,821 lbs.	...	22,344,498 lbs.	
LEAVING FOR CONSUMPTION.					
21,562,962 lbs.	...	16,080,498 lbs.	...	23,178,218 lbs.	
But the quantity taken out of bond for consumption was—					
28,607,612 lbs.	...	28,410,719 lbs.	...	27,598,417 lbs.	

From which we learn that the consumption has been for the three years considerably greater than the imports, though neither has been affected by the war—this year decreasing the stock, the small amount of which now justifies a rise in price. On the Continent and the United States consumption has increased; and, though the accounts from Ceylon, Java, and the Brazils, the great sources of supply, are favourable, it must be some time, at our present rate of consumption, before the stocks of coffee in Europe can reach their former level, and we can again have the price of native Ceylon down to about 40s. At present the prospect, in spite of large shipments from the Brazils and a great extension of coffee cultivation in Ceylon, is that the price of coffee will continue high, strengthening the inducements which always exist to use substitutes, and, still worse, to increase the abominable practice of adulteration. The dulness of the market at the close of the week is mainly the consequence of those realising who have bought for the rise.

Tea is also rising in price, and the wholesale price of congo is now 1½d. per lb. higher than ten days ago. For this rise there is probably less reason than for the rise in the price of coffee. The imports of tea in nine months were:—

1853.			1854.	1855.
55,186,032 lbs.	...	62,851,970 lbs.	...	56,752,127 lbs.
EXPORTED.				
4,041,054 lbs.	...	5,627,723 lbs.	...	10,726,720 lbs.
LEAVING FOR CONSUMPTION.				
51,144,978 lbs.	...	57,224,247 lbs.	...	46,025,407 lbs.
QUANTITY TAKEN OUT OF BOND FOR CONSUMPTION.				
45,496,957 lbs.	...	47,002,329 lbs.	...	48,140,288 lbs.

The consumption of tea, which has rapidly increased, has, therefore, this year in some measure exceeded the supply, and has fallen on some of the comparatively large stock left over from previous years. We learn, however, from the *China Mail*, that the export of tea from China to Great Britain was, in the year ended June 30, 1855, 9,391,000 lb. more than in the year ended June 30, 1854; and between June and the end of August there was a further increase in favour of 1855 of 2,637,800 lb. The supply promises to be ample, but there was a large increase in the exports of 1855—in fact, they were 2½ times as great as in 1853. This increase is, we believe, the consequence of the Russians having quarrelled with the Chinese at Kiatcha, who have withdrawn from that market. Russia—strange as it may seem—has received this year a large portion of her supply of tea, all of which she formerly obtained over land, by the route of the Western Ocean, through England and Prussia. The insurrection in China, now we believe coming to an end, and for some time not likely to be successful, has not much impeded our supply of tea, and has had little or no effect in causing the present rise in the price.

Another interesting household subject is tallow, for its price affects the price of candles, and the wholesale price of Russian tallow has risen in the market, within the last month, from 15s. to 16s. the cwt. Other tallow has risen proportionately. For this two reasons are assigned:—The supply of tallow in Russia is short; of this small supply the war will impede us from getting much; and our own cattle, from the short crop of hay and the high price of oil-cake through the summer, are very much less fat, we are informed, than usual. Another unfavourable circumstance is, that the supply from South America is less. The price of tallow, therefore, rises in consequence of the shortness of the supply, which is only in a small part caused by the war. Price, indeed, plays a much more important part in the economy of society than is usually supposed. If high, the consumers grumble; if low, the producers complain, and think little more of it; but as it rises or falls it stimulates or retards production, checks or promotes consumption, and is thus the guide to a vast number of actions. "Money-price," it has been justly said, "is the nicely-poised balance with which Nature weighs and distributes to her children their respective shares of her gifts, to prevent waste, and make them last till reproduced. It is an index to the wants of society—the finger of Heaven, indicating to all men how they may employ their time and talents most profitably to themselves and most beneficially to society." That war disturbs its beneficial agency is only another proof of the disastrous nature of war, and of the madness of that despotic ambition which forces nations for objects still more precious than the regulation of prices to engage in it.

APPROACHING VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Preparations on a large scale are now being made at Windsor Castle for the reception of Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia, who, accompanied by Count Cavour and a numerous suite, is expected to arrive in the early part of December. The State apartments, which, by a notification from the Lord Chamberlain, are closed from the public until further orders, will be refurnished in the same magnificent manner as on the occasion of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, in April last. With the exception of the Presence and Audience Chambers (which will be fitted up for purposes connected with the performance of the usual theatrical entertainments), the apartments placed at his Majesty's disposal will be precisely the same as occupied by the Imperial visitors; viz., the Rubens or King's Drawing Room, the King's Closet, the King's Council Chamber, and the Zuccarelli and Vandyke Rooms. A Correspondent of the *Press* says that the King of Sardinia will embark at Genoa for Marseilles on the 20th November, that he will stay five days in Paris, five days in London, and will visit Brussels on his return.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOV. 15.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Nov. 9	29.773	56°1	32°9	45°7	+ 1°2	94	S.E.	0.10
" 10	29.824	56°0	42°9	49°0	+ 4°8	95	S.E. & S.W.	0.10
" 11	30.149	57°7	39°5	48°3	+ 4°3	93	S.	0.01
" 12	30.182	51°0	42°4	46°8	+ 2°1	89	CALM.	0.00
" 13	29.985	46°1	41°7	43°6	+ 0°2	88	N.E.	0.00
" 14	29.920	45°0	37°4	40°5	— 2°7	83	N.E.	0.00
" 15	30.062	40°0	26°0	32°3	— 10°6	96	CALM.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average and the sign — below the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the barometer increased from 29.77 inches at the beginning of the week to 30.18 inches by the 12th; decreased to 29.92 inches by the 14th; and increased to 30.07 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of eighty-two feet above the level of the sea, was 29.98 inches.

The mean temperature of the week was 43°7—being the same as the average value.

The range of temperature during the week was 31°7, being the difference between the lowest reading of the thermometer, 26°, on the 15th, and the highest, 57°7, on the 11th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 12°6. The greatest was 23°2, on the 9th; and the smallest, 4°4, on the 13th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of two-tenths of an inch.

The weather during the former part of the week was fine, but cloudy; and the latter part was dull and overcast. A thick yellow fog was prevalent during the 15th.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week that ended last Saturday the births of 896 boys and 818 girls were registered within the metropolitan districts, exceeding the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years by 141 boys and 104 girls. The mortality of London shows a tendency to increase, but it continues much below the rate which is usually found to prevail in the beginning of this month. Last week the deaths of 986 persons were registered, viz., 473 males and 513 females. The daily average number of deaths is 141, being less by 21 than the daily average rate of mortality in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years, and exceeding the average number that occurs daily in the healthy districts of England by the same number. Cholera was fatal in only two cases. Scarletina carried off 61 persons, and is on the increase. To zymotic diseases 217 deaths, and to diseases of the tubercular class, 157; and to violence, privation, &c., 31 deaths are ascribed.

LOD PALMERSTON FOR THE CITY.—A movement is said to be on foot amongst a large number of influential citizens for making arrangements to return Lord Palmerston for the city of London at the next general election. It is not intended to ask the noble Lord to become a candidate, to which it is probable he might have some objection, but to nominate him, and when returned to give him the option of accepting the seat or not. This course is to be taken as an acknowledgment by the citizens of London of the vigorous manner in which he has carried out the war; and the general impression is that the noble Lord will be most triumphantly returned at the head of the poll.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF SUGAR, &c.—Last Saturday morning the retail grocers throughout the metropolis advanced the price of raw sugar to 7d., in some instances to 7½d., per lb., which is nearly 117 per cent dearer than sugar of the same quality was two months ago. Ordinary loaf sugar sells at 8d. and doubled refined at 9d. per lb. Demerara and St. Lucia crystallised sugar of superior qualities cannot be obtained for less than 8½d. per lb. Confectionery and sweetmeats of every description, and dried and preserved fruits, have also been advanced in price. The rise in these articles is attributable to the extraordinary advance in the sugar market.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The lecture-hall was, on Monday evening, filled from floor to ceiling to hear a lecture from Mr. G. Godwin on "The Homes of the Thousands." The bearing of the question on the moral and religious well-being of the poorer classes was illustrated in a clear and forcible manner, and the evident earnestness of the lecturer's sympathy with the unfortunate dwellers in over-crowded, ill-drained, and imperfectly-ventilated houses elicited repeated applause. The average duration of life in the localities described was reduced, by these causes, to 17 years, whilst in Rutland it was 45 years; and 25,000 lives were annually sacrificed in the metropolis alone through the want of better provision for health in the homes of the poor. The lecture was one of a course specially intended for the industrial classes, and to which Mr. Jacob Bell, Dr. Spicer, Dr. Pettigrew, and Mr. Pepper have already contributed. Sir Robert Peel is announced to lecture in this course, but the honourable baronet's subject has not yet been notified.

LONDON ADVERTISEMENT HALL.—This is a novel appropriation of the premises formerly known as Hungerford-hall, Strand, which is now made a spacious thoroughfare to the suspension-bridge and steam-boats. Upon the walls are effectively-displayed advertisements; and classified registers are kept for gratuitous reference. As the traffic to the steam-boats exceeds six millions annually, great publicity is ensured for the wall-announcements, and the establishment bids fair to prove extensively useful, and deserves encouragement. The concentration which it ensures must greatly economise the time of persons in quest of information.

LOD JOHN RUSSELL ON PROGRESS.—Lord John Russell lectured on Tuesday evening, at Exeter Hall, on the Obstacles which have retarded Moral and Political Progress. Lord Shaftesbury presided; Lord Panmure, Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., Mr. Beaumont, M.P., and the Hon. and Rev. Montagu Villiers were present. Lord John Russell was received with loud and continued cheering. The chief obstacles, he endeavoured to show, have been religious persecutions, commercial restrictions, intemperance, ignorance, and the vices of wealth, sensuality, excess, evil speaking, and unkindness.

THE GREAT CLOCK AT WESTMINSTER.—Messrs. Warner, of the Crescent Foundry, Jewin-street, Cripplegate, London, have received the order to cast the bells for the great clock of the Houses of Parliament. The great bell is to be nine feet in diameter, and to weigh about fourteen tons, and will be the largest bell ever cast in England; it is calculated that the four quarter-bells will weigh about ten tons more. The work is to be executed from the directions of Mr. E. B. Denison, Q.C., from whose designs the clock has been made; and the bells are to be subject to the final approval of that gentleman, and the Rev. W. Taylor, F.R.S., and Professor Wheatstone.

THE RIGHTS OF REFUGEES.—A meeting, largely attended, was held on Monday night at St. Martin's-hall, Long Acre, to protest against the recent expulsion of refugees from Jersey, and the apprehended Alien Bill. Combined with this was to have been a demonstration against "the present war policy," but the tone of the meeting was unmistakably opposed to the views of the Peace party, and this portion of the programme was given up. Letters expressing their sympathy with the object of the meeting, and their inability to attend, were read from Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. C. Gilpin, Mr. T. A. Taylor, and other gentlemen. The chief speakers were Mr. Miall, M.P. (editor of the *Nonconformist*), Mr. W. Wilks (sub-editor of the *Nonconformist*), and Mr. Ernest Jones. A resolution protesting against the expulsion of the refugees from Jersey, and pledging the meeting to oppose any attempt of Ministers to restrict the right of sanctuary, was carried.

BOILER EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrific explosion took place on Monday afternoon at the manufactory of Messrs. Hall and Boyd, sugar-refiners, St. George's-street, better known as Ratcliff-highway, whereby four persons were killed and several others severely injured. One of the latter has since died, making five persons altogether who have lost their lives by the accident.

THE LAST HYDE-PARK SUNDAY MEETING.—In anticipation of a renewal on Sunday last of the disgraceful proceedings of which Hyde-park was the scene on the previous Sunday, every precaution was taken by the police, with a view to their prompt and effectual suppression. On Saturday night a notice was very generally posted warning all well-disposed persons to abstain from joining or attending any such meeting, and stating that all necessary measures would be adopted to prevent any such assemblage. Notwithstanding this notice, the gathering in the Park by three o'clock, or shortly after, was much more numerous and infinitely more respectable than that of the 4th inst., bearing a strong resemblance to that which took place on the 1st of July, when the intervention of the police gave rise to so much condemnatory comment. Well-dressed gentlemen, fashionably-attired ladies, and women with children in their arms, were visible in all directions; but there were, nevertheless, not wanting some four or five hundred young urchins, who contrived to keep up a good deal of uproar, but without the perpetration of any actual mischief. In fact, the preparations of the police were upon a scale which prevented any hope of even a momentary impunity, had any of the ruffians who made themselves so conspicuous on Sunday week been inclined for a disturbance. The various footways were lined with constables on foot, and strong parties of the force were spread about in all directions, with peremptory instructions and a strong determination to act energetically if necessary. A powerful troop of horse-police, under the personal command of Captain Labalmondiere, took up a position in the centre of the open space north of the Serpentine. The result was, that no breach of the peace took place. As dusk came on the crowd dispersed, and by half-past five all was quiet.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

THE Paris news of the week confirms in full the information we put forth a fortnight ago respecting the distribution of the prizes among English painters and sculptors. Sir Edwin Landseer has received, as we stated at the time, the highest honour, and stands alone; while Mr. Mulready and Mr. Gibson, foreseeing the result, withdrew, or were withdrawn, from further competition. The decrees of the jurors are, in some respects, unsatisfactory. No one at all acquainted with art, ancient or modern, will be satisfied with the high and isolated position awarded to Sir Edwin Landseer. The palm of superiority should have been given either to Mr.

ISMAIL PACHA  
(GENERAL KMETY).

THE accompanying Portrait of the hero of the late terrible struggle before Kars has been engraved from a photographic picture of the General receiving a present of an ornamental pipe. The likeness is admirable, and the group is altogether highly characteristic.

Kmety was born at Pokoragy, a village charmingly situated on an eminence about two miles from Rima-Szombath, in the Gomor county, where his father, a Protestant clergyman, lived and officiated. Unfortunately the latter died while Kmety was still a child, between five and six years of age. His mother left the parsonage, and removed with him to Nyiregyhaz, in the Szabolcs county, where his grand-uncle, John Schulek, was a minister, and in whose house both mother and son found a modest but happy home. While the boy, George Kmety, went to the elementary grammar-school of that place he evinced great abilities. He next went to Eperies, where he studied successfully for some years at the Protestant College of the district, and proceeded thence to Presburg for continuing his studies at the Protestant Lyceum. Here he prepared himself for a German University. As one of the hardest, but at the same time least wealthy, students, he contended for a scholarship. The committee at Pesth, who had to examine and decide, awarded him a stipend equal to 40 florins of conventional money—a large sum in those days—and a friend sent off the glad tidings to Kmety that his petition had been complied with. A singular circumstance, however, occasioned this sum of 40 florins, intended for our George Kmety, to be bestowed on another student of the same name, through some error on the part of the notary, or the committee itself. This disappointment of his hopes caused the young man so much chagrin that he went to Vienna and turned soldier. His rapid advancement proved that here also he did his duty, for by 1848 he had become a commissioned officer. The events of this and the following year are well known. In the August of 1849 General Kmety passed over into Turkey with some other companions in misfortune. Here he became a Mussulman, and we see that Ismail Pacha, like the Generalissimo, Omer Pacha, does honour to the school in which he learnt the art of war. "The hero of the day" at Kars is now in the prime of manhood, being in his forty-fifth year.

## THE BATTLE OF THE HEIGHTS OF KARS.

In a letter from Souchoum Kaleh, written by a person who was at Kars during the late engagement, the loss of the Russians is said to be much greater than was at first reported. He says that the number of killed was not less than 6500, and that the total loss of the Russian army was about 15,000, which would be nearly one half of the forces under General Mouravieff. This estimate is confirmed in the following account of the glorious victory.

(From a Private Correspondent.)

On the 29th September, about 3.30 a.m., the Russians were seen advancing up the Shorak valley in dense masses, but in what order could not then, on account of the darkness, be ascertained. Our troops were in a moment under arms, and at their posts. General Kmety, with one battalion of infantry and seven companies of chasseurs, was stationed in Sheshanee Tabia; Major Teesdale, with one battalion of infantry, in Yuksek Tabia; and Hussein Pacha, with the Arabistan Corps, in Tahmasb Tabia, where he was soon joined by Kerim Pacha, the second in command of the army. Bashi-bozouks were also dispersed throughout the different works, and the Laz held a small work called Yarem Ai Tabia, in front of Yusek Tabia.

ISMAIL PACHA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



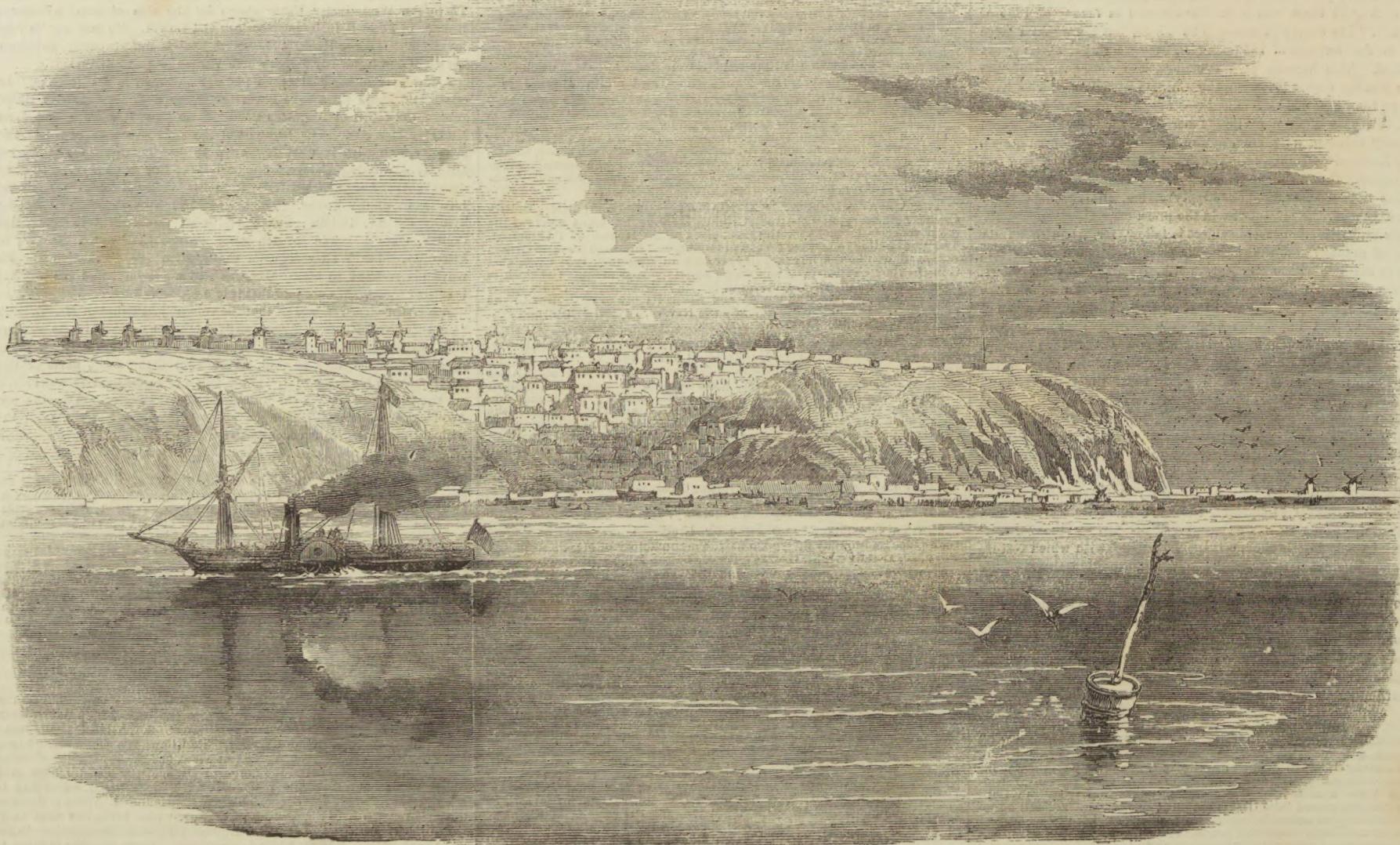
General Kmety was the first to open fire with round-shot on the advancing battalions of the enemy; he was immediately answered by two guns placed in position on a height forming the north-west boundary of the Shorak valley. In a few minutes the whole visible force of the Russians charged up the hill with loud cries; they were received with a terrific fire of grape and musketry, which mowed down whole ranks at every volley. General Kmety's position was attacked by eight battalions of the enemy; they advanced very gallantly to within five paces of the work, when so heavy a fire was opened on the head of the column that the whole corps wavered, halted, then turned, and fled down the hill in the greatest confusion, leaving 850 dead. They did not renew the attack there.

Tahmasb Tabia bore the brunt of the battle; about sixteen battalions, with many guns, were brought up against it, but its garrison was undaunted, and for a long time the Russians could not even get possession of the breastwork forming the left wing of that battery; but, at length, an overwhelming force obliged the Turks to retire within the redoubt. A scene of carnage now ensued perfectly terrible to behold. As the Russians came over the brow of the hill within the breastwork, to take the battery in rear, Tchim and Tek Tabias and Fort Lake opened on them with 24-pound shot, which tore through their ranks, but they did not seem to heed this. They charged Tahmasb Tabia, which was one sheet of fire, over and over again, and so resolute were their assaults that many of the Russian officers were killed in the battery, but they could not succeed in carrying it.

General Kmety, after having repulsed the Russians, went forward with four companies of chasseurs to Yuksek Tabia, which was sorely pressed. Major Teesdale pointed out a battalion of Russian chasseurs which lay hid behind Yarem Ai Tabia (this work having been abandoned by the Laz at the commencement of the battle), and begged that they might be dislodged. The General at once determined to carry the battery; so, forming up his men, he charged and drove the Russians down the hill, leaving a

Thompson, and Zohrab, successively fell into the enemy's hands, and the men who formed their garrisons retired into Williams Pacha Tabia. The Russians then brought up their artillery into position in front of Zohrab Tabia, and began firing upon Fort Lake and shelling the town, but Fort Lake (under the able superintendence of the gallant officer whose name it bears), Arab Tabia, and Karadagh, opened so heavy a fire on them with 24-pounders, that they were compelled to withdraw their artillery altogether. The Russian infantry then charged Williams Pacha Tabia, but were repulsed by a flanking fire from Fort Lake and a severe fire of musketry from the defences of the battery attacked. They retired into Zohrab Tabia, re-formed, and again assaulted; a body of their chasseurs was at the same time sent forward to within 500 yards of Fort Lake, to take a small open work called Churchill Tabia, which was doing the enemy without the lines much harm. This was occupied by two companies of our chasseurs: they turned to receive the attack of the enemy; and, after retiring a short distance, halted, and kept the Russians at bay. While this was going on, Captain Thompson, who had charge of the batteries of Karadagh and Arab Tabia, sent over the 5th Regiment of Infantry from Arab Tabia to retake the English tabias of Teesdale and Thompson, and from below two battalions of the 2nd Regiment came up to recapture Zohrab Tabia. The two forces commenced the attack together from each end of the line, and drove the Russians out of the forts and breastworks at the point of the bayonet. Once out of the lines, they did not attempt to retake them. Unfortunately the enemy had time, while in possession of the batteries, to take away five guns and to spike three, but they abandoned three of the captured guns at a short distance from the redoubts, so that we only lost two. As the enemy retreated our long guns again played on their columns, and they retired as speedily as possible.

Some cavalry attempted to engage the battery above the village of



STANISLAUS, AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE DNIEPER.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



BATTLE ON THE HEIGHTS OF KARS.—THE FIGHT NEAR TAHMASB-TABIA.—SKETCHED BY AN OFFICER ENGAGED.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

Tchakmak, but again the terrible guns of Fort Lake drove them off. By 10.30 a.m. the English tabias were silent.

Such was the dreadful battle of "the heights of Kars." This is but a very lame account of the glorious fight. I have not the time to enter into greater details, but it will give an idea of what our men did and had to endure. The forces of the enemy exceeded 30,000, while ours, engaged, were below 8000. Not one of our men had tasted anything since the previous afternoon; hungry and thirsty, they remained undaunted, and repulsed column after column of the Russians; at last their heroism was rewarded with perhaps the most brilliant victory that has been gained during this war.

The field of battle was a sight too horrible ever to be forgotten by me: the dead lay in vast heaps in every direction around the forts—the ditches were full of mutilated bodies—the tents were torn to rags—arms, clothes, broken ammunition-boxes lay strewn about. Upwards of 6000 Russians fell, and more than 4000 muskets have been collected, and 150 prisoners taken. The total loss to the enemy in killed and wounded must have been very near, if not more than, 15,000. Several Generals were killed or wounded: amongst the former, reports say, General Breuner, the second in command; and General Baklanoff, who commanded the attack on Canly Tabia on the 7th of last August. Thousands of carts have been sent to Gumri (Alexandropol) with wounded.

Our list of casualties is but small, about 1000 in killed and wounded. Dr. Sandwith, the Inspector of Hospitals, had made his arrangements, and, thanks to his abilities, the hospitals are in good order.

For this great victory Turkey has to thank General Williams; during the past four months his exertions to get things into order have been astonishing; night and day he has laboured. He has had many and great obstacles to overcome, but nothing could break his energy. On the memorable 29th he directed the movements of the troops; the reinforcements always reached their appointed positions in time. The great results of the day prove how well his operations were conceived.

The loss inflicted on the enemy fully shows how well the positions of the redoubts were chosen by Colonel Lake. All the batteries flanked each other, and the Russians were unable to bring up guns to command any of our positions. The troops kiss the batteries, and say that the Miralai Bey (Colonel) was "Chok askili" (very wise) when he made them work.

Captain Thompson aided greatly in recapturing the English lines. He directed by order the guns of Arab Tabia and Karadagh, and sent the troops over to attack the Russians.

Major Teesdale was in the hottest fire, and acted with great coolness and bravery. He is the admiration of the Turks. He showed them how English officers behave in battle.

All the Turkish officers did their duty nobly. Kerim Pacha was slightly wounded, and had two horses killed under him; Hussein Pacha was hit; two Colonels and many other officers were killed.

The *Invalide Russe* publishes a nominal list of the officers killed and wounded at Kars. The list is as follows:—1 General (General Kovalevski), 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 5 Majors, 14 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 18 Subalterns, and 17 Ensigns, making a total of 76 officers killed. The list of wounded comprises—3 Generals (viz., Generals Prince Gagrine, Maidel, and Bronevsky), 5 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 14 Majors, 30 Captains, 35 Lieutenants, 39 Subalterns, and 47 Ensigns; making a total of 176. The killed and wounded together thus number no less than 252 officers.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE racing season in England has at last come to a close, after upwards of eight months' duration, and, notwithstanding the war and the general tightness of money, it has not been below the average. The three-year-old corps, now that Wild Dayrell and Kingstown have retired, contains no horses of a good Cup stamp, except Fandango and Rifeaman, and, in spite of his St. Leger mishap, the latter has, by his double defeat of Lord Zetland's colt, quite kept the premiership, which he earned as a two-year-old. We know no finer-looking Derby horse than Bird-in-Hand, who has never been seen within 10 lb. of his true form yet; but at present the winter betting promises to be a sort of Tattersall's match between the North, with Ellington, Fly-by-Night, and Artillery, against the South, with Wentworth (a mere foil, according to many, for Rogerthorpe), Coronet, and Porto Rico. The owner of the latter shows very small symptoms of "retiring," as he has entered his horses largely in all the stakes which have recently closed, and has five nominations on the Doncaster Stakes of 1858. "Mr. F. Robinson," the *nom de guerre*, we believe, of a well-known public man who has just come on the turf, appears in several Newmarket matches, and Sir R. Bulkeley's horses have returned to Peck's. One of the most remarkable features of the last season has been the great prices given for Mary Copp, Oulston, and the yearling Lord of the Hills. It is rumoured that the owner of the latter has purchased Zuyder Zee, and, if so, he has three yearlings in his stable which average 1200 gs. a piece. The finest foal we have seen this season is a daughter of Melbourne and the equally celebrated Phryne, which has just received the name of Blanche of Middlebie.

Lord Glasgow's horses have left Newmarket for Middleham; and the number of yearlings there is now hardly as many as John and William Day together are bringing forward at Stockbridge and Woodyeates. At the latter place they number thirty, and at the former upwards of fifty. There has been a strong rumour this week of a rupture between Mr. Padwick and his jockey (Wells), which may lead to the latter resigning the "black and orange cap" which he has worn so triumphantly for three seasons.

The only meeting of the coming week is a small steeplechase—at Waltham Abbey; and coursing meetings are equally scarce. Workington occupies Monday and Tuesday; Appleby is on Tuesday and Wednesday; Limerick on Wednesday and Thursday; Sundorne (Salop) on Thursday and Friday; and Bryn-y-Pys on Friday.

Rowing matches seem quite eternal. Rice and Skinner row their 225 match, from Woolwich to Limehouse, on Friday; Turner and West's 220 one, from Charlton-pier to the Tunnel, comes off on Thursday; and on Friday the Cantabes contend for the University Sculls.

The sudden death of Sir Richard Sutton, of complaint of the heart, at his London residence last Wednesday, leaves a sad blank in Leicestershire. The season had not begun propitiously, as only two scarlets from Melton met him, when he opened it at Kirby-gate last Monday week. Still, his threatened resignation bade fair to work an improvement in those fox-hunting and yet fox-destroying followers of his hounds, of whose coverts it has been lately said, with sad truth, that "the hounds might as well draw for a wild boar or wolf as a fox." Under the above sad discouragement, he had hunted the county for ten years, without a shilling's subscription, with a spirit never surpassed by the Meynells, Smiths, or Osbaldestons, and for two or three seasons past he had not only kept his own magnificent pack at Quorn, but placed his second son (for his eldest son, the present Baronet, never hunts) at the head of another pack at Skeffington, so as to hunt the late Marquis of Hastings' country. With these two packs, the Duke of Rutland's in the Vale of Belvoir, and Sir John Trollope's at Cottesmore, the prospects of sport were never more bright for those few, whom war-prizes did not keep from Melton. Sir Richard's joint studs amounted to fully a hundred first-rate hunters. He was hardly fifty-seven, and originally hunted the Burton country, taking to the Cottesmore when the late Earl of Lonsdale gave up hounds, and eventually succeeding Mr. Green of Rolleston as master of the Quorn. He was also one of the finest game shots we ever had, and his aim was as unerring this autumn as ever, when he trot the Duke of Rutland's preserves at the Lanks and Cheveley. Hunting was, however, his ruling passion, and he thought nothing of taking a special train and travelling eighty miles to cover in a morning. A very beautiful painting, by Grant, of the deceased baronet in the midst of his hounds appeared in the Royal Academy a few years ago.

#### SHREWSBURY AUTUMN RACES.—TUESDAY.

Astley House Stakes.—Gameboy colt, 1. Bright, 2.  
Racing Plate.—Lady Vernon, 1. Laura Selina, 2.  
Aristocratic Plate.—Eulogist, 1. Whitelife, 2.  
Shorts Handicap Seling Race.—Plausible, 1. Mayboy, 2.  
Shrewsbury Handicap.—Pole Star, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.  
Abbey Stakes.—Tom Burke, 1. The Assayer, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Staffordshire Nan, 1. Flying Duchess, 2.

#### WEDNESDAY.

Severn Stakes.—Romeo, 1. Billingham, 2.  
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Alfred, 1. Eardrop, 2.  
Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Emigrant, 1. Star of England, 2.  
Hurdle Race Handicap.—Garland, 1. Minerva, 2.  
Selling Steeplechase.—Innkeeper, 1. Hopton, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

Handicap Plate.—Octavia, 1. Timotheus, 2.  
Scurvy Handicap.—Dead Heart between Cineas and Cherry Brandy.  
Welter Cup.—Eulogist, 1. Speed the Plough, 2.  
Column Handicap.—Lord Alfray, 1. Claret, 2.  
£100 Plate.—Alfred, 1. Assayer, 2.  
£50 Plate.—Mary, 1. Boer, 2.  
Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Shadow, 1. Byrsa, 2.  
Monkmoor Plate.—L'Addio, 1. Prince's Mixture, 2.  
Borough Plate.—Sandboy, 1. Cineas, 2.

#### THE EXPEDITION TO KINBURN.

(From our Artist and Special Correspondent.)

OFF KINBURN SPIT, Oct. 20.

WANDERING about the ditches and parapets of the fort of Kinburn a few days ago, I succeeded in passing into the body of the work in spite of the vigilance of the French sentries. I went in at an angle in the ditch, where a palisaded gateway defends the entrance to a small, low passage on the northern side of the work. The place was full of French soldiers, busy in various occupations, some of them carrying strange-looking bundles through the yards on stretchers, others noting down, from the dictation of non-commissioned officers, the list of the Russian matériel; others again ranging ammunition in piles, or removing rubbish and filling up the craters made by our large mortar-shells. Every one was at work, in fact, in restoring some apparent order amongst the confused ruins with which the place abounds.

The whole of the inner space of the fort had been covered by ranges of buildings, comprising the Governor's residence, the chapel, barracks, and provision magazines; but the slightness of these fabrics, chiefly built of wood, plastered over and whitewashed, had made them an easy prey to the flames at an early period of the bombardment of the 17th. The difficulty of procuring stones for the erection of solid masonry in a country which, for hundreds of miles, offers no other material to work upon than sand, explains the slightness of these buildings. The greater part of them had been burnt entirely to the ground, others had been rent to fragments by the balls and shells which entered them from all sides, and the whole presented an aspect of desolation and ruin not surpassed in any portion of the great wreck of Sebastopol. "There was no refuge anywhere from you," said the old Russian Commandant. The houses of the courts were untenable; the casemates of the south were invaded by shot from the northward, and those of the east by shot from the west; and those which were safest from direct fire were not proof against the perpendicular fall of heavy thirteen-inch shells from the English mortar-boats. In truth, the casemates, although built of solid mason-work, were none of them bomb-proof, the stone to all appearance having rotted with age. So weak, indeed, were they considered by the Russians themselves, that there were guns in two or three only of the stone embrasures; and the strength of the Russian artillery consisted mainly in the barbette pivot guns of the upper parapet, and nine or ten mortars in the interior of their works. The vaults which were unused for hostile purposes, had apparently been made into provision magazines, or places of safety for charts, records, and miscellaneous articles: one of them smelt powerfully of sour beer, another of rotten cheese, none of saltpetre or sulphur. The whole cement which bound the fabric together had fallen away everywhere, and left the stones carried thither centuries ago by the Turks or Genoese to exfoliate and dwindle away. And this was not only the condition of the vaults internally, but of the outer walls also, which in consequence offered no effectual resistance to the breaching power directed against them. In many places, indeed, the Russians had made efforts to strengthen the traverses and magazines by piling up iron wheels of gun-carriages in rows, and mixing them with sand; but the whole of Kinburn Fort strongly reminded me in its external aspect of the fortress of Belgrade, which the authorities at Constantinople fancy to be a place of great strength, since they sent large sums of money to have it repaired—the fact being that the place, instead of being strengthened, was only whitewashed, the money having all been, I was about to say, expended in that solitary attempt at embellishment. It is difficult to conceive how the Russians should have left a place of such importance as the key to the mouths of the Bug and Dnieper in such a state of ruin as we found it to have been.

Although the French have made considerable progress in the repair of the place, especially on that side which looks towards the land, there were still, when I visited it, many parts of the parapets which have marks of the allied fire sufficient to prove the destructive force of our projectiles. There were but two or three pieces of ordnance in the whole fort capable of being fired at the time of the surrender. The carriages of the pivot-pieces, built of Russian pine, had in almost every instance been smashed, leaving the long tube of iron projecting into the air in a variety of attitudes—many of them so severely hit that they tumbled off the parapet and had fallen into the yard below. The guns themselves had not been spared. One had been struck and broken into two pieces, another had its breech knocked off, a third its muzzle, whilst a fourth and fifth had received such dents in their sides as to split them and render them unfit for further use. The ground around the guns bore marks of the explosions of our shells and their effects, where the fine sand had drunk the blood of the unfortunate slain. In eight or nine instances shells had fallen upon the vents of the casemates below, and, exploding as they fell into the vaults, caused those clouds of black dust-smoke which I had witnessed so frequently during the bombardment. The whole circumference of the parapets was marked by similar explosions, and it was creditable to the Russians that they fought so long under such adverse circumstances. Nay, if the old Commandant's assertion be true, the garrison would not have surrendered so soon as they did had the fire been confined to the gun-boats, mortar-vessels, and small steamers. It was only when the English fleet, led by Sir Edmund Lyons, closing in, where they never dreamt that a three-decker could come, that despair seized them, and they lost heart. Then, as I am informed, a scene occurred different from that which I detailed to you in my last letter. The flags of truce from our Admirals landed on the spit, west of the fort, after seeing the white flag waved on the ramparts. The Commandant had not time to come down, but the messengers of peace were met by an officer—a Colonel of Engineers—who, after receiving the summons of unconditional surrender, declared that he would hear no terms, but was prepared for further resistance. The boats, upon this, were retiring, when the Commandant came up; and, after an altercation between him and the other officer, during which high words were bandied about, accepted the terms of surrender. They were, in substance, that the garrison should lay down their arms; but that the officers should preserve theirs, in token of the gallantry of their resistance. Then the Commandant returned to the fort, and came out to give himself up to General Bazaine, as I have previously described.

The new Commandant—a Frenchman of determined aspect—did not delay in making the necessary preparations for placing the fortress in a proper state of defence. The stones which had been displaced and not pulverised by us he gathered in heaps and used. The guns which were still serviceable he remounted, and where the carriages were destroyed he replaced the barbettes by embrasures, mounting the guns on ships' carriages. The western gate and drawbridge which had been blown in were cleared of ruins, and new works planned to defend the land front. The Russians themselves had destroyed the approaches to the drawbridge, and placed a palisade of stout pine-logs in front of it. These, though riven by shot, still stand erect, and are painted of the well-known colours of the Czar. In the fort thus strengthened the French will spend the winter, whilst our troops return to their old winter quarters. Large quantities of provisions, ammunition, and firewood in stacks will suffice to keep them comfortable. The Central and Spit forts being no longer useful, as the Russians can bring no ships

to bear against us, will be blown up, and the long tongue of land become as of old untenanted, save by the gull and curlew. Provisions of guns to replace those which may be dismounted will doubtless be made so as to ensure a lasting defence; and good use will certainly be made for that purpose of the artillery withdrawn from the earthworks on the spit. The Russians, it was remarked, were without an arsenal from which to draw fresh supplies of guns, in case they had intended to prolong their resistance. The ground, it is true, was covered with old and rusty ordnance of various sizes, so coated with the dirt of years, that it was impossible to determine whether they were those which originally formed part of the artillery of the Turks, when they defended the fort against the Russians, in the time of Catherine, but not one of these was available for further use. The greater number had been deprived of their trunnions, either by accident or design, and the whole of them were in such a state as to leave them utterly useless; the only fresh marks about them, were those of some stray shot, or fragment of shell, which had glanced upon them, making broad gashes in their rusty sides, testifying by their depth to the weakness which age had inflicted on these old admirable engines of war. As for the mortars, although many of them still remained fit for use, I do not fancy them capable of much further employment, the iron being worn, and the vents enlarged, so that they may be classed much in the same category as that which we found in the Redan, at Sebastopol, and some were inscribed in huge letters, with "No bono, Johnny."

It may not be uninteresting to mention a few facts with regard to the other Russian works on Kinburn Spit which struck me as I visited them. These works will shortly cease to exist; but one of them, at least, furnishes an example to our military men of the ability of Russian engineers. The Spit Battery, as I told you, is built of wood, casemated and covered with sand. The Russians intended, had time been afforded them, to face the sand with turf, in order to give the work additional strength. But there was one radical defect in the redoubt which they could not cure. The embrasures, being cleverly made of logs cut square and dovetailed, were such as to answer all expectations at first. The men inside were effectually protected from projectiles of all kinds except those which entered through them—and hostile practice must be very good to insure such a result. But the capture of this work has proved that these wooden casemates are unfit for use for other reasons. Several shot having struck the upper part or roof of the embrasures, the logs were driven from their positions, and the superincumbent sand falling out through the interstices, blocked up the space through which the gun was fired. Casemates in sandy ground are, therefore, proved to be useless, unless provision is made to prevent the earth with which they are covered from falling through; and, as this is well nigh impossible, it is evident that open works are those most fitted for resistance in a sandy soil.

The centre battery of the Spit was open, and made a more prolonged resistance than the other. This may, indeed, be owing to its having been more feebly attacked than the rest; but there is little doubt that, had not the other works surrendered, that one might have continued to resist for a long time, as it was not damaged, and its guns were not dismounted. This battery was built in a peculiar manner. It was internally a parallelogram, of which three faces were armed, but externally it was marked out in a series of equilateral triangles, the appearance of which would naturally lead to the inference that the embrasure was in the deep angle. But, so far from this, the embrasure was cut, so as to point directly towards the external angle, or apex facing the spectators, each gun having a clear sweep of 45 degrees. The sides of this work were revetted with turf, and beautifully finished. A furnace for hot shot had been erected in the centre, and, as a whole, it was admitted to be a perfect specimen of Russian engineering skill.

On a visit to the *Devastation* French floating battery, which led the bombardment on the morning of the 17th, I also found much to interest me, and I left her with the conviction that, in the attack of maritime fortresses, a new era had commenced for which it will be necessary to make provision in future. The *Devastation* steamed into action and came to anchor at a distance of 700 or 800 yards from Kinburn Fort. The bulwarks had been removed from the deck, to lessen the mark, and the funnels of the steam-engine alone projected. The captain conned the ship standing on the companion, and giving directions to the helmsman below; and when the vessel came to an anchor he remained below. Twelve embrasures were opened, and the fire commenced. The effect of it, as I witnessed it from the village, was terrific, whilst that of the enemy's guns upon her was very slight indeed. I said in my last that the affair of Kinburn had taken place without a casualty; but in this, as regards the *Devastation*, I was wrong, as she lost three men killed and six or seven wounded. These losses were caused by a shot entering one of the embrasures, striking a gun near the muzzle, glancing off, and after killing three men, burying itself in the opposite side of the ship. The remaining casualties were caused by a shell entering a porthole and bursting inside. With these two exceptions, not a shot from the enemy damaged the *Devastation* in the slightest degree. She was hulled sixty or seventy times, the balls each time bounding from her sides harmless into the water, leaving their marks; it is true, in the shape of dents, in some instances an inch and a half deep, but inflicting no real damage on plates of iron four inches in thickness. This, the first experiment, proved that at a distance of 800 yards 32 and 18 pounders are harmless against the sides of a floating battery; and, much to the annoyance of our navy, the trial has been made first by the French, and is not likely to be tested by us this year, in consequence of the unaccountable delay of the arrival of the *Meteor* and *Glatton*. Another remarkable result of the use of floating batteries was the loss which it inflicted on the garrison of Kinburn, and this by the simple application of the process common in the fighting of batteries ashore. Low down, near the water's edge, stanchions were fixed, on which a platform was erected, so that soldiers could stand upon it, and expose nothing but the upper portion of their head to the enemy. This platform was manned by fifty French riflemen, who made tremendous practice at 800 yards against the Russian gunners. It was remarked at the time the Russians were buried that many of them had been killed by rifle-balls; and the supposition gained ground that the garrison had been insubordinate, and that several men were killed by their officers. It is now certain that the death of these men was solely caused by the French riflemen in the floating batteries, who kept up a constant fire on the Russian artillerymen as they worked their guns on the open parapet.

I am sorry to say that, whilst the success of the French floating batteries was thus great and encouraging, that of our gun-boats was in one instance the contrary. The *Arrow's* Lancaster guns, after six discharges, both burst, fortunately without doing any damage, on account of the direction in which they were trained. This is another instance, added to those which precede it, showing that the Lancasters, as at present turned out of the hands of the manufacturer, are too slight for use, and dangerous to those who fire them. The *Arrow*, in her present condition, is only useful as a dispatch-boat.

OFF THE MOUTH OF THE BUG, Oct. 25.

French soldiers are not so dainty as Gil Blas' friend who was so much affected after partaking of a suspicious civet. We ourselves may have

indulged in dishes of a similar kind in the suburban retreats of Montmorency or Fontenoy, but none will suspect me of wilfully partaking of a *civet de chat*. Perhaps, however, Russian cats are better eating than those of other countries; and if we take this for granted we shall find the real cause of the disappearance of all those domestic animals from the villages around Kinburn. Had I not seen a Frenchman depriving a cat of his skin on the day of the bombardment, I would not accuse him of so foul an outrage on these defenceless prisoners; but that was proof sufficient to convince me that the vast number of feline prey which I had seen in my perambulations was the result of French maraud. As for English soldiers, I verily believe they would rather live on salt pork and biscuit till they all died of scurvy than eat a horse-steak or a suspicious fricassee. Are they right, or are they wrong? This question I leave to the reader. In the mean while it must be owned we are suffering terribly from the want of fresh provisions, the cruise having lasted now a considerable time longer than was expected by most of us. But the Admirals and Generals, I suppose, have their plans, and will carry them out; so it remains for us to look on and be satisfied.

On the 20th the French and English armies, about 7000 strong, marched out from Kinburn towards Kherson, with provisions for four days. They took with them no tents, and bivouacked in the fields and villages on their way. I saw them safely to their journey's end on the first day, when they marched to a village of low huts, nicely constructed of wattle daubed with earth, and neatly whitewashed, surrounded by gardens and yew-trees, in a plain of sandy pasture. There was not a feature in the country more prominent than a windmill. A few trees, the sea, and a wilderness of sand were all that met the eye. In the village plenty of pumpkins, cabbage, and tomatoes; some poultry strong on the wing as wild fowl were all that was to be had. Fowls and geese seem, indeed, to be blessed in this country with a lightness unknown to those in our damper climate. If a hen catches sight of a stranger it flies like a pheasant, and geese sail up into the air like pelicans. The latter, however, have apparently a great fondness for their home, and circle their place of abode, with loud cackling and shrill noises, for hours. In this amusement doubtless all the geese of the village were engaged when we came up, and when I saw so many sharpshooters in our ranks I thought of those celebrated trials of sight of Natty Bumppo, and wished that my rifle, directed by his unsailing hand, might bring down two birds at one shot. The distance, it is true, was greater than Natty ever pretended to reach; but what is the use of minié except to lessen distances? As I ceased to gaze at the flock of geese, I saw several soldiers point their pieces in the direction of heaven and fire together. One goose actually fell, and a scramble ensued which I can scarcely describe, for, like most around me, I could not see for laughter. However, after a manful fight for the goose, which did not yield his life without a struggle, the wretched bird was carried off in triumph. The soldiers here practised the plan learnt from the Zouaves for bringing down a Cossack, and it succeeded admirably. Yesterday we saw the army had returned, but I cannot give you the particulars of their march. I learnt, however, that they had not encountered the Russians, but had come back with some live stock, and pursued by 300 Cossacks. These active fellows, no doubt, followed up sharply for stragglers, having had a piece of luck a few days before in the capture of three sailors, belonging to the *Arthur Gordon*, who went out too far beyond the pickets for plunder, and who were served very right for their *penchant for lute* (plunder).

On the 23rd there was a considerable movement of ships from the anchorage outside Kinburn to that of the flying squadron in Dnieper Bay; that on board of which I have a berth being of those which had orders to go round. A fair opportunity was afforded me of seeing the batteries from seaward, and I found them very formidable on the northern front. Next day we closed the *Sûlon*, and steamed up the lagoon towards the mouth of the Bug. Ouchakov, which appeared much less picturesque in front than it does when viewed from outside, was full of Russian soldiers actively employed in the removal of stores from the ruins of the fort. Carts drawn by stout horses were urged backwards and forward with feverish speed; and the Russians seemed to fear lest they should be interrupted, and anxious to do their work speedily.

There was a large Greek church near the shores, made up of ugly angles and faces, and covered with an eruption of mushroom steeples; near it the ruins of large barracks, partially unroofed; behind it, to the westward, another large edifice in a perfect state, hundreds of houses, and farmyards filled with ricks of hay; and towering above all a telegraph with its wings in motion. The fort in ruins had stood on a spit approachable by water on three sides. It was quite untenable evidently after the fall of Kinburn, and was, therefore, wisely blown up by the Russians. Such, apparently, was the fear entertained of the landing of the Allies on the mainland that the inhabitants appeared to have fled and left their homesteads to the tender mercies of the soldiers, who in Russia are not famous for respecting private property. It was doubtless to their exertions that the destruction of Ouchakov was owing, and the Russian peasants may learn from this among other examples that they have as much to fear from their own army as from that of the enemy.

It was evident, as we proceeded up the lagoon, that the Russians were in considerable force along the banks, in consequence of the constant alarm in which they were kept by the movements of our cruisers. We steamed up in the channel buoys off by Captain Spratt, of the *Dauntless*, who, more than any other on the expedition, deserves credit for active exertion under fire as well as out of it. The *Hannibal* and other three-deckers had moved into the bay, whilst the whole of the French and English gun-boats, the *Ireton*, the *Stromboli*, and other steamers under the charge of Sir Houston Stewart, scoured the shores from the Dnieper to the Bug. Sir Edmund Lyons himself, with several officers, had reconnoitred the mouths of both rivers a few days before; and during the reconnaissance the *Danube* tender, in which he made the trip, took the ground near Stanislav, where large numbers of troops were assembled. The Russians evidently feared, from all our movements, that a landing was intended, for the purpose of attacking Nicolaieff; and there is no doubt that every means was taken to confirm them in this belief.

With the exception of the enemy's movements, there was nothing to interest the spectators of this broad inland sea, bounded on one side by the low shores of the Bug, and on the other by the faint specks of trees or mills on the Kinburn Spit, which, casting reflections on the waters, seem to be rather formless masses floating on the surface than solid land covered with people. At the mouth of the Bug we found the *Stromboli*, the *Sybil*, and *Ireton*, with the *Wrangler*, and several French gun-boats.

A short engagement had taken place between the first of these ships and a battery inside of the Bug, in which no harm appeared to be done on either side; and, after a few discharges, the *Stromboli* retired. A French vessel made a reconnaissance of the same place, and soon retired also. On the hills behind these batteries, which occupy a point on the western shore, on the high plain of the eastern bank, are numerous encampments of cavalry. Straggling villages, with white steeples, are seen in the distance, and boats in great number are drawn up on shore.

None of these have moved since we cast anchor, and at night we keep a sharp look-out for fire-ships. As yet, however, we have seen no signs of the Russians afloat, although we know that there are plenty of gun-boats and ships up the Bug towards Nicolaieff. It is certain now that, whatever the number of these may be, they cannot go very far with impunity.

DNIEPER LAGOON, Oct. 30, 1855.

After a dull week spent at the mouth of the Bug, where nothing of more consequence occurred than the capture of two oak-rafts, containing wood enough for two line-of-battle ships, and worth £50,000 or £60,000, we returned to our old anchorage off Kinburn Fort, and found the fleets busy in preparations for re-embarking troops. The walls of the fort have been rebuilt, and covered with a stout gabionade, guns placed in position everywhere, and preparations made to meet any hostile attacks. The glacis was raised several feet, the old one insufficiently protecting the counterscarp. The Spit batteries have been disarmed, but not yet blown up. The *Sidon*, *Leopard*, *Tribune*, and some gun-boats, remain here until the frosts, to protect the garrison from seaward. The floating batteries will, I believe, also winter here. The only news current is that the divisions which had been marched to the aid of Kinburn too late to prevent its capture have made their way to the Crimea, where the Emperor, it is said, now remains.

I must not omit to tell you the names of the Russian Commandant and his second. The first is General Cochonovich; the second, Colonel Polisanoff.

POSTSCRIPT.—KAMIESCH, Nov. 3.

After a long cruise of upwards of four days, with head-winds from Kinburn, I have just reached Kamiesch, where preparations are being made for another expedition. Rumour says Kaffa is our destination. The troops will not of course be disembarked here, but proceed as speedily as possible in the new direction marked out for them. There seems to be no change before Sebastopol, and I intend to follow this new expedition.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

##### LORD TRURO.

THE Right Hon. Thomas Wilde, first Baron Truro of Bowes, in the county of Middlesex, was the second son of Thomas Wilde, Esq., of London, and of Saffron Walden, solicitor, by his wife, Mary Ann Knight. He was born the 7th of July, 1782, and was educated at St. Paul's School. Early in life he adopted the avocation of his father, which he soon relinquished for the higher branch of the same profession. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple 1817, and rose to great eminence as a *Nisi Prius* advocate. His rough and vigorous eloquence, and his consummate tact in common-law actions, proved remarkably effective. He soon became a leader of the Western Circuit, and a constant practitioner in Westminster Hall; he has acted as counsel in some of the greatest lawsuits of his time: to his conduct of one of these, the Sussex Peacock case, he no doubt owed his second marriage. His rise to legal honours was rapid: he attained the *coif* in 1824, and was made a King's Serjeant in 1827; he was appointed Solicitor-General, and was knighted, in 1839; he was Attorney-General from June to September, 1841, and was reappointed to that office in July, 1846; he held it, however, but for a few days, being, in the same week, raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. In 1850 he became Lord Chancellor, and was created a Peer, with the title of Baron Truro. His elevation thus to the highest legal dignity proved more honourable than prosperous. The eloquent and able leader of *Nisi Prius* and accomplished common lawyer found himself rather out of place while presiding over the chief tribunal of equity, having scarcely ever, except when officially called upon, practised in the Chancery Courts. He retired with his party in February, 1852; but when they returned to power he did not resume the seals. Latterly his appearance in the debates and legal committees of the House of Lords was but occasional. In politics Lord Truro was a strenuous supporter of the Whig party. He represented Newark, and subsequently Worcester, in the House of Commons, and, as a debater, was somewhat superior to many of his distinguished legal contemporaries who have figured in Parliament.

Lord Truro was twice married. He wedded, first, the 13th April, 1813, Mary, daughter of Mr. William Wileman, and widow of William Devaynes, Esq., by whom, who died the 13th June, 1840, he leaves issue two sons and one daughter, now the wife of her cousin, Charles Norris Wilde, Esq. Lord Truro wedded, secondly, the 13th August, 1845, Augusta Emma, Mademoiselle D'Este, daughter of the late Duke of Sussex: by her he has had no issue.

Lord Truro died on the 1st inst., at his residence, 88, Eaton-square: he is succeeded by his elder son, Charles Robert Claude, now second Baron Truro, who is married to Lucy, daughter of Robert Ray, Esq.

##### SIR JOSIAS HENRY STRACEY, BART.

THIS venerable Baronet died at Bognor, Sussex, on the 6th inst., aged eighty-four. He was the third son of Sir Edward Stracey, of Rackheath Hall, Norfolk, who was created a Baronet 3rd October, 1818; and he succeeded to the title at the decease of his brother, the late Sir George Stracey, Bart., 27th December, 1854.

Sir Josias married, 23rd June, 1800, Diana, eldest daughter of David Scott, Esq., of Duninald, and leaves, besides daughters, an only surviving son, Sir Henry Josias Stracey, the present and fourth Baronet, M.P. for East Norfolk, who is married to Charlotte, only daughter and heiress of George Denne, Esq., of the Paddock, Canterbury, and has seven sons and six daughters.

##### LIEUT.-GENERAL BULLER.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL FREDERICK WILLIAM BULLER, of Lanreath and Pelynt, county Cornwall, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, died on the 5th inst., at his lodgings in Bury-street, St. James's, after a protracted illness. The gallant General, who had attained the advanced age of eighty-two years, entered the Army as Ensign the 20th January, 1790, and in his early career saw much military service, although he did not share in the martial events of the Peninsula. He was in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794 in Flanders, and subsequently in the West Indies, including the siege of St. Lucia and the reduction of Grenada. He was appointed Aide-de-Camp to George III. the 25th July, 1810; he became a Major-General the 4th June, 1813, and a Lieutenant-General the 27th May, 1825; since which period he retired from the active list of the Army. Lieutenant-General Buller was son of John Buller, Esq., and grandson of John Francis Buller, Esq., of Morval. He married Charlotte, daughter of G. Tomlins, Esq., by whom he leaves issue three sons, and also two daughters, who are the present Lady Poltimore and Mrs. Hulse. Lieutenant-General Buller's eldest son and successor is Major-General Frederick Thomas Buller, who married, the 16th August, 1821, the Lady Agnes Percy, fourth daughter of Hugh, second Duke of Northumberland.

##### THE REV. THOMAS PHILPOTT, M.A.

THIS respected and venerable clergyman, who, endeared by his virtues to all who knew him, was known by the appellation of the "Good Rector," died at his residence, the Rectory, Pedmore, in the county of Worcester (to which he was presented in 1791), on the 10th of last September, at the advanced age of ninety-four. He was son of the Rev. Other Philpot, Rector of Pedmore, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Philpot, who was presented to the Rectory of Pedmore in 1721. He did the whole of the duty of his parish till about eighteen months ago, since which time his son-in-law has officiated as his curate.

His charities were very extensive; never, indeed, was an appeal known to have been made to him in vain.

WILLS.—The will of the Right Honourable Sir Henry Ellis, K.C.B., P.C., was proved under £25,000 personally within the province of Canterbury; General Henry D'Oyley, £40,000; Admiral John Giffard, £16,000; Lieut.-Colonel W. I. Spicer, £25,000; John Hurle, Esq., of Clifton, £50,000; Miss Mary Morrison, of Cadogan-place, £10,000; Sir Charles Chad, Bart., £45,000; Thomas Sadl, wine-merchant, £10,000; Orpheus Purie Erard, harp and piano-forte manufacturer, £90,000, within the province of Canterbury.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter-hall, commence their season on Friday next, 23rd November, with Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Beethoven's Mass in C. Mr. Costa continues to conduct as usual.

#### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

LORD PALMERSTON's speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet contained nothing peculiarly original or eloquent, but it uttered the feelings of the country, and was received with an enthusiasm which a far more brilliant oration by some crotchetee like Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright would not have commanded. The tone of the whole company was bellicose, with an exception to which reference has been made elsewhere. The Representatives of the Allied Powers stood up in turn to assure the country of their perfect unanimity, and of their determination to carry on the war to a triumphant conclusion. They seem to have been in no way terrified by the accession of some of the Conservative party to the ranks of the Peacemongers; and, in spite of the most logical proof that Russia is the most virtuous and ill-treated Power under the sun, and that our successes in the Crimea are a wrong and an outrage, it seems likely that the Western Sovereigns will press on the war in due season, and will not think that the object is sufficiently obtained by Turkey being included in the European family. Lord Malmesbury, whose grovelling conduct in regard to Austria is well remembered both here and on the Continent, has ample reason to thank his stars that he is not now Foreign Minister (and the country will not be indisposed to join in his thanksgivings), for it is evident that bad times are coming for the despotic dynasties.

Lord John Russell's Exeter Hall address has formed the subject of remark in another place. Mr. Gladstone has delivered another lecture on the Colonies, and the mode of governing them, but it is not generally supposed that the display of so much antipodean wisdom will induce Lord Palmerston to offer the Colonial Secretaryship to the member for Oxford; unless, to be sure, he does so on the ground that, having offered it to Lord Derby's son, he may properly offer it to Lord Derby's former subordinate. Mr. Gladstone himself was about the worst Colonial Minister we have had for many years, and that is saying a good deal. The situation itself is understood to be still going a-begging, and it will be very remarkable if it should appear that the Colonies go on as well without a master as with one. Their own highly-irreverent idea of self-government has long led them in that direction, and this experimental interregnum may not tend to dispel it.

A defence of Sir Colin Campbell against the charge that he returns home because he will not serve under Sir William Codrington has been put forward. It is stated that "urgent private affairs" had caused him to apply for leave of absence before he could know of Sir William's appointment. It is not pretended, however, that he would have served under the latter had matters been otherwise, and, indeed, the reverse is hinted. One General, who had returned on similar "urgency" before the new appointment, is understood to make no secret of the fact that he would have refused to serve under Codrington, and there is ground for supposing that Sir Colin might entertain similar notions of his position. A better answer is given to the allegation that the Highlanders were "laid up in lavender" during the winter, the truth being that under Sir C. Campbell's leadership they did invaluable service; and the *Times*, one of whose writers had stated the case somewhat carelessly and imperfectly, has very creditably and frankly admitted that an injustice was done to a gallant officer. It is to the honour of the British press that, unlike those who abuse it for its general honesty, it is seldom unwilling to retract an error that may inflict an injury.

Every one is desirous to know what chance there is of the proposed treaty to include Sweden among the Allied Powers being negotiated. It is clear that true wisdom and policy would range Sweden with those who, in return for the valuable aid which she could give them now, would guarantee her against the force and fraud of her oppressive neighbour and inveterate enemy. But, as Jeremy Taylor says, "he knows little of the nature of man who thinks that he hath only to show him that which is good to ensure his embracing it." Besides which, Russian gold, which has hired half the German nobility to be the tools and spies of St. Petersburg, has not been idle at Stockholm. Added to which Sweden may think that the aggressive propensities of Russia have received a lesson which will render her harmless for some time to come. Should, however, the treaty be effected, and these brave Northmen joined with the Allies, a remarkable stroke of policy will have signalled the close of the campaign of 1855.

Domestic news is scarce this week, over which the November fogs are settling down murkily and sullenly. The Hyde-park Sunday went off quietly, owing to the pressure and the manoeuvring of a couple of thousand police, horse and foot, who moved about among the assembled scoundrels, separating groups, and handling them with undeserved tenderness, for what business had they there? A curious feature was the ostentatious display of the police-van, which paraded slowly, like an omnibus "touting" for customers, and intimating that if any body desired a ride to the House of Correction the way was open to him. But though the ruffians were dispersed without damage, it is not only a most unreasonable thing that such a display of force should be rendered necessary, but it is certain that such forbearance will not effect the object desired. We shall have a series of such meetings, until some one takes the town by surprise by a sudden exhibition of brutality, and then we shall regret the kind of tacit sanction that has been given to it. If only out of respect to the humbler classes—the people—who have a right to the enjoyment of the parks, these assemblages of the rascaldom of London ought to be scattered and prevented.

A judicial decision at Exeter will give satisfaction to the lovers of peace and quiet. A Judge has decided that no person has a right to keep vociferous animals, like Cochin-China fowls, to the annoyance of his neighbours, and has given damages in a case of the kind. We sadly want some such Judge in London. The obstinate selfishness of many persons who, for the sake of an abominable "pet," a yelping cur, a screeching parrot, or a grinding organ, will annoy a whole street by day or by night, can only be met by the law. There is no doubt, indeed, that the inhabitants of London have to bear more of what may be called small miseries, but which, like the constant water-drop, irritate beyond reasonable endurance, than those of any metropolis in the world. The best districts are the most infested. From morning to night itinerant musicians, roaring costermongers, shrieking venders of cat's-meat and water-cresses, and a whole herd of loud-voiced peripatetic nuisances grind, bawl, and howl all over Belgravia and similar regions, and no one seems to think that a remedy is possible. Were Louis Napoleon Sovereign here, and a representation on the subject were made to him by an influential and tax-paying class of his subjects that their lives were rendered intolerable by such a set of vagabonds, there would not be one of them in the street a week afterwards; but a constitutional Government, municipal institutions, a costly police, and a free press, can do nothing to deliver us.

OPENING OF THE BIDEFORD EXTENSION RAILWAY.

In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON News for July 29, 1854, we recorded the opening of the North Devon Railway to Barnstaple, which has been a great means of rendering the romantic beauties of Ilfracombe, Combe Martin, and Linton, accessible to visitors. We have now to describe the completion of an extension from Barnstaple to the ancient and important port of Bideford, the opening of which took place, with great ceremony, on Monday, the 29th ultimo, and was celebrated in the evening by a splendid banquet in the Town-hall.

This new line of railway owes its existence chiefly to the support rendered by the Directors of the North Devon Railway Company, and their enterprising contractor, Mr. Brassey. It met, notwithstanding the immense difficulty it confers, with the usual amount of ill-judged opposition, and after a struggle of two years, through unparalleled obstacles, has at length been brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

Leaving Barnstaple, the line passes over the alluvial flat of the Taw, to Fremington Pill, where the North Devon Railway Company have established a wharf, and reaches the pretty village and watering-place of Instow, opposite to which is Appledore, picturesquely seated on a steep promontory stretching out into the estuary. Facing the coast, behind Appledore, is an extraordinary pell-mell ridge, from two to three miles in length. From Instow the railway runs parallel with the Torridge to Bideford, and competes for the palm of beauty with the South Devon Railway below Exeter. From Bideford many interesting and pleasant excursions may be made. Clovelly, a little fishing-town, about eleven miles distant, will well repay the trouble of a drive. From Clovelly the coast stretches away north and west until it reaches



OPENING OF THE BIDEFORD EXTENSION RAILWAY.

Hartland Point, with an altitude of 350 feet. To the geologist this place contains many features of interest. Hartland Abbey Church will also repay the trouble of an inspection. To the tourist in quest of the beautiful or sublime, or the invalid in search of health, the completion of this line affords opportunities of obtaining both amidst the glens and rivers, woods, and rock-bound coast, and pure and exhilarating air of Devon.

#### THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1856.

NOTWITHSTANDING the legion of Almanacks which have appeared since the "Illustrated London Almanack" was first issued, this work maintains its high claim to popular favour. The illustrations comprise a little gallery of statuesque figures characteristic of the months, designed by a Russian artist, each flanked with smaller vignette-like groups of the pastimes and aspects of each quarter. The central figures are throughout original, which is a recommendation, considering how dim the "mirror of the months" has grown by frequent

repetition. Since the writer suggested to William Hone for his "Every-day Book" Spenser's twelve Sonnets illustrated by Samuel Williams, there has been a pretty long trail of these monthly personages. Opposite the figure-heads in the Almanack before us is a group of flowers and leaves characteristic of the horticulture of each month, by W. S. Coleman. These are pleasing compositions, and the accompanying notes (also by Mr. Coleman) are full of variety and interest. The other illustrated page is occupied with neat views of natal houses and abodes, localities and memorials, and eminent persons and events to be remembered—a class of illustrations germane to an Almanack. These engravings are 34 in number, and, with those before specified, make 58; in addition to which there are numerous illustrations in Mr. Glaisher's valuable pages of Astronomical Occurrences of the Months; and Illustrations of the Positions of the Five New Planets at the time of their discovery in the years 1854-5. In the Miscellaneous Records are an Explanatory Table of Public Acts of Parliament passed in the last legislative year; a Summary of Persons of Note who have died during the last twelve months; a War

Obituary List; and a List of European Sovereigns, their Consorts and Heirs, and Chief Ministers; Population, and Naval and Military Forces; and the Colonial and Foreign Postage Lists are copious and complete.

We quote the figure of "December," and its "Leaves and Flowers," with the accompanying notes:—

Our concluding group, like the first, is composed of some of the more remarkable form of leaves, being a selection from what the gardener calls "foliage plants," or plants which depend rather on their leaves than their flowers for their beauty or interest; in which points many of them are hardly exceeded by any tenants of the conservatory, besides possessing the great advantage of remaining in equal perfection all the year through. Some of these rival in the richness of their tints the brightest flowers, such as *Dracena*, *Caladium*, *Calathea*, and *Cissus discolor*. We figure the leaves of the last mentioned; but no engraving can show the beautiful variety and gradation on the



DECEMBER FLOWERS, FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1856.



DECEMBER.

#### FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK" FOR 1856.

rich velvet of its upper surface. The centre rib and principal veins are marked by various shades of purple and black; between the veins are silvery patches of white, and towards the edges the purple softens off into a lovely subdued green, forming altogether one of the most harmonious little pieces of colouring with which Nature indulges us.

The pearly sonneria (*Sonneria Margaritacea*) is one of the most charming of recent introductions. It has glossy green leaves, studded over with lustrous pearl-like spots, and in the summer is ornamented with a spike of pink flowers of much beauty.

The curious plants from Java, called *Anactochilus*, well deserve a place in any collection where sufficient heat is maintained. One of these plants at first sight gives the idea of a number of strange insects congregated on the ground, each leaf being so marked and shaped as to resemble the closed wings of a large beetle or moth—blackish green or brown, with golden or silvery veins, being the usual colouring. *Anactochilus setaceus* is the species figured.

Several species of club-moss—half moss half fern like feathery little plants—are very ornamental, for edging the aquarium, and for other purposes where their fresh bright green is acceptable. We figure the creeping-rooted club-moss (*Lycopodium stoloniferum*).

We must now notice two of those curious mechanical contrivances which are met with in the leaves of some plants. The first is the half-animated Venus fly-trap (*Dionaea muscipula*), whose leaves have the singular power of closing over and imprisoning for life any unfortunate insects which may alight on their surface; whether it is said they are tempted by a sweet liquor which exudes from the glands on the surface



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE LATE EARL OF BELFAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## REQUIEM FOR THE DEAD OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.

On Tuesday morning a solemn mass and requiem was celebrated at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Moorfields, by Cardinal Wiseman, for the "repose of the souls of the soldiers who have fallen in the Crimea during the last twelve months." High mass was sung by Bishop Grant, assisted by the clergy of the church. Cardinal Wiseman attended, accompanied by the canons and clergy of the Roman Catholic Church in London. The latter were arranged on each side of a large

a white bordering inclosing the four panels forming the sides, on which are written the following inscriptions in gold letters:—

MILITIBVS. QVI. TERRA. MARIQVE. PRECLARE. DECERTANTES. IN. PACI. TANEN. CHRISTI. DIEM. SVVM. OBREVNT. SACERDOTES. POPVLVMQVE. WESTMONAST. SOLEMNI. RITV. LITANTES. D.O.M. PACEM. ADPRECANTVR. MDCCCLV.

And on the sides:—

IN. CERTAMINE. FIDEL. COMMILITONES. NOSTRI.

and

AVETE. ANIMÆ. GENEROSISSIME.

On the top of the sarcophagus rises a pyramidal rectangular cone, crowned with a lofty and massive silver ball and cross, on each face of which was a trophy of armour, offensive and defensive, intermingled with the flags of England, France, and Sardinia. The erection of this very elegant and imposing cenotaph reflects the greatest credit on the skill and zeal of Mr. Nosotti, of Oxford-street, from whose *ateliers* it was produced at the very shortest notice.

The pillars, altar, and pulpit of the church were covered with black hangings. After mass the Cardinal entered the pulpit and delivered a short discourse. He reviewed rapidly and with his customary eloquence the perils, the hardships, and indescribable sufferings to which our gallant troops had been exposed at the seat of war in the performance of their duty to their Sovereign and their country; how cheerfully they obeyed the orders which they knew would in all probability lead to their inevitable death; how heroically they rushed into the fearful struggle, and sacrificed

their lives without a murmur; and how for all those acts of fortitude, courage, and indomitable energy, their country owed them a deep and lasting debt of gratitude. It was to perform a portion of the duty thus incurred that the solemn requiem was performed on that solemn and sad occasion. His Eminence next alluded to the conduct of our gallant allies who had fallen in the same struggle, and implored all present to pray to the Most High for the eternal welfare of their troops who had perished in the sanguinary struggle, and not to forget in their prayers even those who were opposed to them as enemies on the field of battle, who had gone "with the sign of peace,"—for Christianity made no distinction between the children of our common Father.

After the sermon, the Cardinal proceeded, vested in a magnificent cope of purple velvet, covered with embroidery, and preceded by his cross, borne by George Bowyer, Esq., M.P., to give the absolution round the cenotaph.

The church was crowded in every part by a highly respectable congregation, including most of the Roman Catholic gentry now in town.

## WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS.

The anniversary dinner of this charitable institution was held on Monday, at the London Tavern—Lord J. Russell, M.P., President of the Institution, in the chair. A very large number of the friends of the charity attended. After the cloth was drawn, the noble Chairman gave "The Queen;" observing that every year increased the attachment of the



CENOTAPH AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL, MOORFIELDS, IN MEMORY OF CRIMEAN SOLDIERS.

cenotaph erected in front of the altar, on a black carpet bordered with white. It consisted of two steps and a plinth of black, yellow-veined, marble, of about 25 feet long by 14 inches wide, supporting a large sarcophagus of oblong form, resting on four lion's-paws of white marble at the angles. This sarcophagus is of the same colour as the steps, but has



THE WAREHOUSEMEN AND CLERKS' SCHOOLS, HATCHAM-GROVE HOUSE, NEW-CROSS.

people to the Throne, owing to the virtues of the Sovereign (Cheers). In giving "The Health of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal family."

The noble Chairman next gave the toast of "The Army and Navy." His Lordship, in referring to the gallant deeds of our army at Sebastopol, said: They would all remember that, when privations of every kind—cold, and want of food and clothing—had reduced the physical strength of that Army, yet that its spirit and courage had sustained no diminution. At the battle of Inkerman that spirit and courage had been triumphantly displayed against five and six times the force of those who stood resolute and unconquered upon that hill (Cheers). But, however much they might honour the daring of those who had fought these battles, they must still more admire the unabated courage and firm discipline of those who went night after night into the trenches with no chance of encountering an enemy face to face and hand to hand, but who stood there exposed to all the danger of the artillery of the enemy, and feeling disease creeping upon them from the cold and wet in which they were placed (Cheers). However great had been the courage displayed by our Army in the battles of the Crimea, the example of that fortitude was still higher, and would be honoured to all future time. We had since had to rejoice over the fall of Sebastopol (Loud cheers)—and we had to rejoice that while the British troops bore the brunt of the battles of Alma and Inkerman, our French and Sardinian allies, both at the battle of the Tchernaya and at the taking of Sebastopol, gained the main part of the glory, and had succeeded in those undertakings by the gallant efforts they had made. He trusted that the union of the Allied Armies which had been consummated at Sebastopol would be a prelude of the long-enduring union of the two countries (Loud cheers). With regard to the Navy, their skill and valour were too well known to need encomium. It was no doubt a disappointment to the Navy that no hostile fleet had appeared to try its strength with them; but in every operation in which they had been engaged, and recently in the Sea of Azof and at Kinburn, they had displayed the same skill and gallantry as in former times. He had made an omission in not having spoken of the Turkish Army. That army at Silistria, and a very short time ago at Kars, had shown that they wanted nothing but good officers to make them equal to the best soldiers in Europe (Cheers).

Major Wood returned thanks for the Army and Navy.

The noble Chairman then rose to propose "Prosperity to the Warehousemen and Clerks' Schools." His Lordship described the rapid growth of their institution. It appeared that in December, 1853, the first suggestion was made of the necessity of making some provision for the orphan and necessitous children of warehousemen and clerks. Within six weeks not less than £3000 were subscribed by young men for the purpose of founding the institution (Cheers). A short time afterwards the principals of these establishments, finding the project taken up with so much spirit, came forward, and subscribed more than £4000 towards the object (Cheers). It appeared that the subscriptions in no long time, and after one public dinner, were augmented to the sum of £10,000. The funded property of the society amounted to £9000; the annual income was £1000; and the balance in the banker's hands was £866 (Hear). Fifteen children had been admitted to participate in the benefits of the institution, and six more would shortly be elected. Ground had been obtained upon a long lease for a public building, so that the institution was now established upon a permanent basis. His Lordship then proposed "Prosperity to the Warehousemen and Clerks' School" (three times three).

Dr. Archer proposed "The Health of the noble President of the Institution, Lord J. Russell," whose services in the cause of civil and religious liberty he eulogised, while he claimed the right to differ from him in some passages of his career.

The noble Chairman said, he should be the last to complain if any person present, or if the whole country, should differ from him. There was no use in our free institutions if men were not to form their own opinions. He would only say that in all the opinions he had expressed his chief object and reward had been the welfare of his country. Totally mistaken, no doubt, he had been on many occasions, but he had always said on those occasions, "If I am wrong, let the opinion of the country set me right and direct me." Meanwhile, all he could do was to follow his best judgment, and to thank them for the kind acceptance of his name (Cheers).

Other toasts followed, and before the noble Lord left the chair the total amount of subscriptions nearly reached £1700.

The premises recently taken by the institution is Hatcham Grove House, situated in Queen's-road, New-cross. It is a spacious brick mansion, built in the last century; in the rear are extensive and picturesque grounds, appropriated for the recreation of the school-children, who have also a playing-field.

#### INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE EARL OF BELFAST.

THE great feature of the recent visit of the Lord-Lieutenant to the north of Ireland, was the Inauguration of the Statue of the late Earl of Belfast, in the capital of Ulster, on Thursday, the 1st instant.

His Excellency arrived at Belfast on Wednesday. The streets were decorated with flags, and as the viceregal cavalcade passed along his Excellency was cheered with enthusiasm by the people. At the Ulster Railway Station his Excellency received an Address from the Town-council. In the evening his Lordship honoured the mansion of Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye by a visit.

On Thursday morning his Excellency returned to Belfast.

The Statue, which is erected in College-square, in front of the Academical Institution, was veiled from public view by a large curtain of French grey-coloured cloth, which depended from an arch, surmounted with the armorial bearings of the Donegal family, emblazoned in the proper heraldic colours, and on the other side were inscribed appropriate mottoes. On the left appeared Campbell's well-known lines:—

To live in hearts we leave behind

Is not to die.

On the right was inscribed the well-known line from Pope:—

The kindred arts shall in his praise conspire,

With the words "Resurgam" on the one side, and "Excelsior" on the other. In front of the inauguration arch an extensive platform had been constructed, accommodating between five and six hundred ladies and gentlemen, who had been admitted within the inclosure by tickets issued by the Statue Committee. This company consisted chiefly of the subscribers to the testimonial and their friends, and embraced a large portion of the rank and fashion of Belfast and its vicinity.

Shortly before one o'clock the members of the Town-council, in their scarlet robes of office, with the Town-Clerk and Sub-Treasurer, took their places on the platform. The Statue Committee and the Committee of the Working Classes' Association had also their allotted places. Among the large number of noblemen and gentlemen on the platform were General Lord Gough, the Earl of Annesley, Lord Dufferin, Viscount Masseran and Ferrard, Lord Lurgan, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Rossmore, Lord St. Lawrence, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, the Hon. and Rev. W. S. Blackwood, &c. With these gentlemen and others were a very large number of ladies.

Shortly after its arrival, the Viceregal party were escorted to the platform in front of the Statue; and Lord Dufferin, having taken the chair, explained that, immediately upon the news of the death of the late Lord Belfast reaching the town, a feeling seemed to pervade all classes of its inhabitants that it would be desirable that their town should possess some memorial which would perpetuate the recollection of his many noble qualities. A committee was established for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the inhabitants, and that committee had the honour of handing over to the Mayor and to the Corporation of the town of Belfast the Statue which has been erected.

Thomas Verner, Esq., Mayor of Belfast, having formally received the Statue, the Lord-Lieutenant then ascended the rostrum for the purpose of delivering the inaugural address. His Excellency was again hailed with genial and cordial cheering.

His Lordship, in his address, sketched the career of the deceased young nobleman with a skilful hand, and paid a most eloquent tribute to his memory.

The curtains were then rolled back, displaying the Statue in the most effective manner; and the band of the North Down Rilles performed Mendelssohn's Funeral March.

This concluded the ceremonial. As his Excellency was retiring, "Three cheers for the Lord-Lieutenant" were lustily given from the platform, and repeated by the vast crowd.

The statue is by Mr. Macdowell, and is a graceful work of art.

In the evening a banquet was given in the Music Hall, and was attended by upwards of 250 guests.

MARYLEBONE VESTRY.—On Saturday the representative vestry of St. Marylebone assembled for the last time under the provisions of the Ilbourn's Act, which, after an existence of twenty-three years, is now superseded by the Local Management Act, carried through the last Session of Parliament by Sir Benjamin Hall.

#### FROM THE COMIC TIMES ALMANACK FOR 1855

A GOOD REASON, TOO!—The reason the public now receives no intelligence from the Crimea is because general Simpson finds he hasn't any too much for himself.

THE ANNUAL PARADOX.—About the 1st of January each theatre in the metropolis will have "the best pantomime in London."

PRINCIPAL MOVEABLE FEASTS.—Baked-potato cans, oyster-stalls, peripatetic coffee-shops, and baskets of penny ham sandwiches.

MAGNANIMOUS.—The Allies, knowing the boon of newspapers to the wounded, have, it is said, sent several thousand *Invalides Russes* to the Muscovite Hospitals.

TO SPIRITUALISTS.—The best kind of table from which to obtain the means of conversing with your departed friends in the autumn is the Railway Time-table.

CURIOS FACT.—When the eagle at the Zoological Gardens is suffering from indigestion, he is not allowed to walk about the grounds, for fear of the magistrates taking notice of it as an ill—eagle proceeding.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF JERSEY TO A TROUBLESOME REFUGEE.

VICTOR!—You go!

IMPROVEMENT IN PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. Archer, the originator of the photographic collodion process, has been long working to render it more perfect, and to remove difficulties which all who make use of glass for negatives have experienced, not only from the weight of the glass, but from its liability to breakage, and other accidents happening to the picture film. Mr. Archer has at length perfected a method which will be found an effectual remedy for all evils. A solution of gutta-percha in benzole is poured over the collodion picture taken in the usual way; after being allowed to dry, which it does in a minute or two, the glass picture is then immersed in a dish of water, and the film immediately separates from the glass. The texture is so firm and tough that it will bear any amount of ordinary handling; the negatives, when removed, can be preserved in a book or paper case for printing from, and the glass, after washing, is ready for another picture. Impressions from negatives thus treated are quite as clear and delicate as those produced from the collodion picture by the old method, and the negatives can be placed in closer contact with the prepared printing paper. The tourist in particular will be saved the trouble and anxiety of carrying about large supplies of glass; and all photographers will, we are quite sure, appreciate and quickly avail themselves of the advantages to be derived from this additional boon to the former valuable discovery, the collodion process of Mr. F. Scott Archer.

POST-OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1856.—The proprietors of this work have now the field to themselves; but that they have not relaxed in their exertions on that account is fully evident from the completeness of the Directory for the coming year. The map has been enlarged, so as to include the circle within a radius of four miles from Charing-cross. The work is corrected up to the latest period, in removals, appointments, returns, and other mutations; so as to render it as complete a guide as possible of a capital constant in perpetual change.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.—At the meeting of the members of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Captain Washington stated the Admiralty had that day received a telegraphic communication from Aberdeen, stating that Captain Kellett's vessel, which had been abandoned in the ice so long since, had drifted out into Davis's Strait, 1200 miles from where it had been left. It had been taken possession of by a whaler; and, having been manned with a crew, was expected home almost immediately.

A Commission, appointed by the French Government, is now engaged in visiting all the theatres, in order to effect a reform in the arrangement of the places appropriated to the public.

#### MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

AS several rather large sales of Consols have been effected for money, and as very few purchases have been made on account of the public or of the large corporate bodies, the supply of stock has increased to some extent; hence the market for all national securities has been heavy, and prices have given way nearly one per cent. There has been an active demand for money, and the rates of discount continue very firm. In Lombard-street, bills having three months to run, have been taken at 5½; and those having a four-months' date, 6½ per cent. There has been no change in the Bank rate, although we find that money is becoming scarce.

The arrival of gold have been under £200,000, and we hear that a large portion has been already purchased for France.

It is asserted that Government is about to allow the Bank of England to issue notes to fill up the deficiency which has occurred since 1844 in the note circulation through the failure of country banks. The amount is stated to be £700,000, two-thirds of which—or £470,000—may be issued by the fifth clause of the Act of 1844. This would be a judicious step at this moment, especially as the profits of the additional issue would go to the State.

The Consol-market, on Monday, was very flat, and prices were rather drooping. The Reduced marked 87½; Consols, 88½ to 88¾; New Three per Cents, 88½; and Consols for Account, 88½ to 89. Bank Stock was done at 208½ to 207½; and India Stock, 226. Long Annuities, 1855, were 18½; India Bonds, 2s.; and Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 7s. discount; Exchequer Bills, 9½. The following quotations were realised on Tuesday:—Bank Stock, 209; Three per Cents Reduced, 87½; Three per Cents Consols, 88½; New Three per Cents Reduced, 87½; Three per Cents Consols, 88½; New Three per Cents, 87½ to 88½; Long Annuities, 1860, 2s. 7d. to 1861, 2s. 7d.; Ditto, 1855, 16½; India Stock, 226; India Bonds, 3s. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 6s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 9½. On Wednesday, heavy sales were made, and prices were again lower. The Three per Cents Reduced marked 87½; the Three per Cent Consols, 87½ to 88½; the New Three per Cents, 88½ to 89½; Consols for Account, 88½; Long Annuities, 1855, 16½; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bonds, 98½. On Thursday very little business was done. Consols for Money were 88½ to 89½; for the Account, 88½ to 89½. Exchequer Bills were 7s. to 4s.; and India Bonds, 7s. dis. The New Three per Cents were 87½ to 88; and the Reduced, 87 to 87½. India Stock, 226.

The Foreign House has been heavy, and prices almost generally have given way. Brazilian Five per Cent have been 99½; Ditto, Small, 99½; Danish Five per Cents, 100½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 81½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cent, 19½; Ditto, Deferred, 19½; Portuguese Four per Cents, 43½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 49; Russian Five per Cents, 95; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 87; Sardinian Five per Cents, 85½; Spanish Three per Cents, 38½; Ditto, New Deferred, 19½ to 20; Ditto, Passive, 6; Turkish Six per Cents, 80½; Dutch New Srip, 3½ to 4½ dis.; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 92 ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63½; Dutch Four per Cents, 91½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Ecuador, 4½.

Our advices from Australia and California on the subject of the yield of gold are very favourable, and we learn that commercial matters are rapidly improving. The shipments of goods from this side, however, continue small.

The last return of the Bank of France shows the following results when compared with the previous month:—

Coin and Bullion	..	..	..	..	£84,492,000;	decrease	£83,180
Bills discounted	..	..	..	..	18,234,200;	decrease	955,490
Notes in Circulation	..	..	..	..	25,572,700;	decrease	1,420,300
Treasury Deposits	..	..	..	..	2,841,800;	decrease	1,234,000
Private Deposits	..	..	..	..	6,307,000;	decrease	685,600
Advances on French Government Stocks	..	..	..	..	1,978,600;	decrease	301,400
Advances on Railway Securities	..	..	..	..	3,181,200;	decrease	1,004,900

The only redeeming feature in the above return—so far as liability is concerned—is the decrease in the amount of advances by the Bank; but this decrease is calculated to have a most unfavourable influence upon the whole trade of the country. The further decline in the stock of bullion was not anticipated by many parties here, because they were led to suppose that the Bank had received a great addition to its metallic stock during the month. We are not informed what amount of gold was actually obtained in that period; but we can easily understand that it was very large—viz., over £2,500,000. That amount, together with £83,180 given in the above statement, appears to have been withdrawn—showing even a further increase in the demand for gold. The return for October showed a fall off of no less than £2,251,900 in the coin and bullion, together with an increase of £1,934,000 in the discounts.

The transactions in Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been limited. Prices, however, have continued steady.—Australasia have realised 93; London, 55; British North American, 64; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16; London Chartered of Australia, 18½; New South Wales, 33; Oriental, 40 ex div.; South Australia, 39½; Union of Australia, 74; Ditto, New, 8½; Union of London, 30½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled as follows:—Australian Royal Mail, 5½; Berlin Waterworks, 7½; Canada Company's Bonds, 134; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 107; Crystal Palace, 2; Ditto, Preference, 4½; East and West India Docks, 118; London, 99½; St. Katharine, 83; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 1½; Electric Telegraph, 17½; General Screw Steam Shipping Company, 16½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 2½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 69½; Van Diemen's Land, 14.

The dealings in Insurance Companies' Shares have been limited:—Globe, 107; Guardian, 50½; Imperial Fire, 340; Ditto, Life, 18½; Law Life, 59; County, 120; Pelican, 45½; Phoenix, 180; Royal Exchange, 230; Sun Life, 55. The annexed prices have been paid for Mining Shares:—St. John del Rey, 30½; Co. Copper 66½; Linares, 7½; Santiago de Cuba, 3½; Tim Crott, 5½; United Mexican, 4½.

There has been no actual pressure upon the Railway-market, but the business done in it has been trifling, and prices have shown a tendency to give way. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Caledonian, 57½; Eastern Counties, 8½; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 17; Great Northern, B Stock, 119½; Great Western, 48½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 74½; London and Brighton, 91½; London and North-Western, 93; London and South-Western, 85½; North British, 26.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, Seven per Cent, 106; Bristol and Exeter, 94½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, 2½ pm.; Ditto, No. 2, par; Great Western (Birmingham Guaranteed Stock), 68½; Midland Consolidated, 129; Watford and Kilkenny, 2.

FOREIGN.—Bombay, Beroda, and Central India, 4½; Great Western of Canada Shares, 21½; Namur and Liège, with interest, 4½; Royal Swedish, 2½.

#### THE MARKETS.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.**—Miss CUSHMAN and Miss BLANCHE FANE Every Evening. Miss CUSHMAN will appear, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, as Meg Merrilees, in *Guy Mannering*; and on Tuesday, and Saturday, as Lad. Towsley, in the *Comedy of the Private Husband*. Miss BLANCHE FANE as Gertrude, in *The Little Tressure*, every evening. To conclude with a favourite Farce.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.**—Monday, Tuesday, and Friday, *DON'T JUDGE* by APPEARENCES; *HENRY THE EIGHTH*, and *A GAME OF ROMPS*. Wednesday, no performance. Thursday and Saturday, *THE RIVALS*, and *THE MULTEER OF TOLEDO*.

**THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.**—GREAT SUCCESS of *MARIE DUCANGE* and *VALENTINE AND ORSON*.—MONDAY and During the Week, *Mario Ducange*; *Mario Ducange*, Madame Celeste. After which, *Valentine and Orson*; *Valentine*, Mrs. Keeley; *Orson*, Mr. Keeley. To conclude with the £100 Note.

**ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.**—THE LAST FEW WEEKS. The Seventy-eighth Representation of *MATILY* and *MYSTERY*.—Extraordinary Excitement produced by THE GREAT GUN TRICK.—The Illustrations of SPIRIT RAFFLING.—THE GREAT GUN TRICK Every Night.—Doors open each evening at Half-past Seven; commence at Eight. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d. and £1 1s. can be obtained at the Box-office, or at the principal Libraries. Stalls, 4s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Upper Boxes, 2s. 6d., 1s., 1s.; Gallery, 6d. The Box-office is open daily, from Eleven till Five, under the direction of Mr. Chatterton, jun. Grand Fashionable Morning Performance on Saturday, November 24, at Two o'clock. Doors open at Half-past One. Price 2s. 6d. Box-tickets, 2s. 6d. It is highly to be wished the positive termination of his Magical Performances, in consequence of the great preparations for his Spectre and Pandion, at Covent-garden in Theatre.

**FIFTH SEASON.—THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, SKETCHES, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of the British School, including a complete Collection of all the Engraved Works after Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., is now OPEN for the Season, at the Gallery, 13, Pall-mall, from Ten till Five o'clock. Admission, 1s.; Catalogues, 6d.**

**W. S. WOODIN'S OLLIO of ODDITIES** EVERY EVENING at Eight, at the POLYGRAPHIC HALL, King William-street, Strand. Box-tickets open from Eleven to Five.

**LOVE'S ENTERTAINMENTS—VENDETTA.**—THE QUAY—Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent-street, NOW OPEN. During the recess the Hall has been newly and completely decorated.—Every Evening at 8, except Saturday—Saturday at 3.—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

**D. R. KAHN'S GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM**, consisting of upwards of 1000 highly-interesting Models representing every part of the human frame. Open (from Monday only) from Ten till Ten. Lectures by Dr. Sexton, at 12, 2, 4, and half-past 7. Admission, 1s.—4, Coventry-street.

**THE LION-SLAYER at HOME**, 232, Piccadilly.—Mr. GORDON CUMMING DESCRIBES every Night at Eight, what he SAW and DID in SOUTH AFRICA. Morning Entertainments every Saturday at 3 o'clock. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. The Collection on View during the day, from Eleven to Six, 1s.

**ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION,** 14, Regent-street.—THE GREAT VICTORY AT SEBASTOPOL: the Capture of the Malakof, Attack on the Rodan, and Burning of Sebastopol, are now exhibited in the Diorama. The EVENTS of the WAR, The Losses by Mr. Scott, &c. Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

**SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER-HALL.** Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 23, Spohr's "Last Judgment" and Beethoven's Service in C. Vocalists—Madame Riedersdorf, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Thomas. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; at the Society's Office, No. 6, in Exeter-hall. Commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

**ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—BEETHOVEN'S MOUNT of OLIVES** and HANDEL'S ACIS and GALATEA will be performed, under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH, on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21. Principal Vocalists, Mrs. Endersohn, Lucy Escort Mr. Willbrey Cooper, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Winstone. Tickets 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each; at St. Martin's Hall. Commence at half-past Seven o'clock.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—SPECIAL JUVENILE MORNING**, every Wednesday, Commence at 1, with a Reading of the Works of J. H. Pitt, Pitt, and T. Moore, &c.; 3 p.m. Contingent Tracts, by Mr. Barrington; 4, the Magazine Lecture, &c.; 1, the second and last series of Dressing Views, illustrated, &c. Home-dresses.

**ROYAL PANOPTICON, Leicester-square.**—A Ramble through Venice, with magnificent Picturesque Diorama of the War, including the Fall of Sebastopol, on alternate mornings and evenings, at 4 p.m., and 9 p.m. Life in Russia, by Mr. Leicester, 10, King-street, Monday and Friday evenings, at Eight. Vocal Entertainment by Miss Bessie Dalton, and by the Orpheus Glee-Union, daily, at 1.30 and 7.40. Grand Performance on the Organ, by Mr. E. S. Chipp, 3 p.m. Luminous and Chromatic Fountains, at 4.45 and 9.35. General Exhibition from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission, 1s. Children and School's half-price.

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**STATE REFORM ASSOCIATION.**—A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the LARGE HALL of the WHITAKER'S TAVERN, HAND-COURT, HOLBORN, on THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21st, to hear the Agitation for a Reform of State Abuses. Jonathan Duman, Esq., President of the Association, will take the Chair at Eight o'clock. Free Admission. WM. TIDDE MATSON, Secretary.

**ROYAL ASYLUM of ST. ANN'S SOCIETY** for CHILDREN of those once in prosperity. Orphans or not. The next Meeting will take place on 14th February, 1856. New Candidates will be nominated immediately. Donations and Subscriptions, generally received by L. F. LAKIN, Secretary.

**THE LONDON JOINT-STOCK BANK.** Established in 1835. Prince-street, Mansion-house, and 69, Pall-mall. Subscribed Capital .. . . . £3,000,000 Paid-up Capital .. . . . 600,000 Guarantee Fund .. . . . 100,000 DIRECTORS.

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**THE HACKNEY and GUILDFORD ESTATES.**—The CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—NEXT THURSDAY, NOV. 22, at the Offices, 33, Norfolk-street, Strand, London, the Hackney Estate, in Middlesex, close to the station of the "North London" or "All-round-the-Lawn" Railway; and the Great Eastern, West Surrey, will be allotted. 1 or 2 acres and information to obtain plots, apply to

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**SPRING GROVE STATION, on the Windsor Line, Eight Miles from Hyde-park Corner.** Trains every hour to and from Weymouth, Bournemouth, and other RESIDENCES are erected, and elegantly finished, on any approved plan, on the Spring Grove Estate, which is delightfully situated on a soil of pure gravel, between Osterley-park and Richmond. These houses have good gardens attached to them, and additional land may be obtained if wanted. Particulars for rent or lease, or purchase, may be had from the Managers, at the Estate Office, near the Station; or, in Town, at 17, Warwick-street, Regent-street.

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This day is published, in small 8vo, price 2s., **BALMORAL: a Sketch.** By ALEXANDER HAMILTON. With an Introduction and Notes, by ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, Esq. London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

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**THE PICTURE TIMES, for SATURDAY,** NOVEMBER 17th, the Largest and Cheapest Illustrated Paper-PRICE TWOFpENCE, contains, among others, the following Brilliant Engravings:—

1. Major's Procession—French Troops on the March, equipped for the Camp—1 French Dragoon—H.M.S. "Spitfire" towing away a Large Raft of Timber near Klubrum—View of Stockholm—Repulse of the Russians at Kara (pago block)—The Lord Mayor's Banquet at Guildhall; Group in the East Window (the Power of the Press), Sculpture Decorations in the Hall, &c.—Verney's Picture of Grand Military Mass by the French—A Russian Burial—Watts' Charity—Descent of Watts at Rochester—F. 17th of November.

The Monthly Part for October is now ready, price 6d.

The Trade must order immediately, as the demand is already enormous. Ask for the PICTURE TIMES. Office, No. 1, Crane-court, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Booksellers.

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**DE LA RUE'S PLAYING CARDS.**—All the New Patterns are now ready, at 2s.; floral pattern, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; gilt back, 3s. 6d.; Exhibition ditto, 3s. SAMUEL ROWE, Bookseller and Stationer, 124, Cheapside (under the tree).

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**TO PRINTERS, Proprietors of Newspapers,** &c.—Messrs. ROBERT BESLEY and CO. are desirous of calling the attention of the Trade to the Patent granted to Robert Besley, and valid for the 25th day of October last, for the manufacture of a new and improved Machine for the Type-Printing.

Some time ago I invented a Type, which, in my opinion, is far superior to any other, and has been presented to the Royal Society of Arts, and is now in general use. The Invention of machinery—the best means of popular publications—all tend to the improvement of a nation's moral and material welfare. The Besley and Co. Type, with the assistance of an eminent metalurgist, have succeeded in producing them; they therefore confidently recommend the adoption of their Invention. In this new method, as possessing a power of resisting pressure, as far as can be determined by a series of the most severe tests, ten times greater than any type cast with ordinary metal, less is the advantage of preserving the sharpness of the general impression for a much longer time.

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CHARLES LEWIS GRUNSEISEN, Secretary.

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SILVER CENTRE-PIECE, BY CHARLES GRANT.

## THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

WE have engraved three of the beautiful works of British Art which have been attractive even in the Art-capital of Paris. First is a silver Centre-piece, designed by Charles Grant, and manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co. The figures around the base are modelled from Sir Edwin Landseer's celebrated picture of "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time." The centre support for the glass pan, here filled with flowers, is novel, but not very characteristic.

Next is a Clock Case, designed by John Bell, and manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. Elkington, Mason, and Co. The dial is encircled with figures of the twelve hours; and at the base are figures of Night and Morning. The design is more in the French taste than Mr. Bell's compositions usually are.

The third specimen is likewise one of Messrs. Elkington's contributions. It was executed in solid silver, as the Warwick Race Prize for the present

year; the subject of the group is the last interview of Guy Earl of Warwick with the Countess, his wife.

It is said that a number of foreign exhibitors, including several English, who have been the most successful, are recommended by Prince Napoleon, as President of the Imperial Commission, for the decoration of the Legion of Honour.

The Royal Dublin Society has sent over a collection of Irish-grown farm produce, which has been presented to the Imperial Commission. Those monster specimens of root-crops show the luxuriant capabilities of the soil and climate of Ireland, in producing such extraordinary growth. Some of the mangel-wurzel weighed 25 lb. each, the Swedish turnips 15 lb. to 21 lb., and parsnips 4½ lb. to 6 lb.

Mr. J. W. Mackay (Chairman of the Agricultural Museum), with Dr. Tuohill, and Mr. A. Corrigan (Curator), are also in Paris, and have had an interview with Lord Cowley and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the kindness of Lord Clarendon and the French Consul at Dublin. They hope to obtain some contributions for their museum from the splendid collections of the British and French Governments.

## HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN CHINA.

(From a Correspondent.)

CANTON, Sept. 12th, 1855.

As you are the depicter of events passing in the nineteenth century, I send you herewith a Sketch in connection with the daily events of 1855. Between 60,000 and 70,000 heads have been struck off by the executioners, in this little space of ground, since February last. Daily, except on the 1st, 15th, and three days at the time of the Emperor's birthday,



CLOCK-CASE, DESIGNED BY JOHN BELL.



SILVER GROUP (WARWICK RACE-PLATE, 1855), BY ELKINGTON AND CO.

have from 150 to 800 been carried in baskets by their fellow-men, to see the mangled remains of those who have by a few minutes preceded them carried or dragged out of the way, until the ground has become for several inches a filthy composition of blood and mud. Nearly every day one or two are tied to the cross; the executioner, facing the poor wretches, takes a sharp knife, and, rapidly cutting them in different parts of the body, finishes by putting it into their hearts. They are then cut down, their heads, hands, and feet are cut off, their livers and hearts cut out, and, with their heads, taken to show the Mandarins. I do not know that it is likely that your insertion of these will produce any effect upon the natives; but many of your pictures ornament the boats on this river. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WAL. GEO. DICKSON, M.D.



THE PLACE OF EXECUTION, AT CANTON.

## MONUMENT TO MAJOR DALTON.

THE Lincolnshire tenantry of Mr. John Dalton have just erected in Fillingham churchyard a highly-decorated Gothic monument (designed and



MONUMENT IN FILLINGHAM CHURCHYARD, LINCOLNSHIRE, TO MAJOR DALTON, WHO FELL AT INKERMEN.

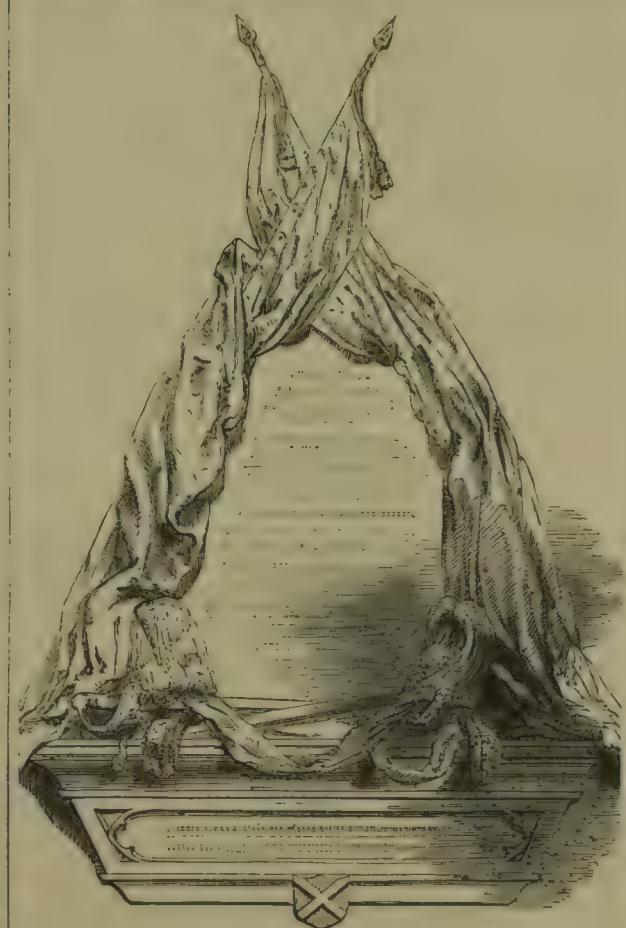
executed by Keyworth, of Hull) to the memory of Major Thomas Norcliffe Dalton. The inscription is as follows:—

In memory of Thomas Norcliffe Dalton, aged thirty-five (third son of John Dalton, Esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, and of Fillingham Castle, Lincolnshire), late senior Major of the 49th. Major Dalton served with distinction in India, with the 61st, during the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, taking part in the battles of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goozerat, for which he received a medal and two clasps. Following up this career of glory in the Crimea, he fought gallantly at the Alma; and was killed while heading a charge at Inkerman, Nov. 5th, 1854—carrying with him the deep regrets of the brave 49th, and of all who knew him. This monument was erected by the grateful tenantry of John Dalton, Esq.

## MONUMENT TO THE HON. H. A. NEVILLE AND THE HON. GREY NEVILLE.

A MARBLE mural monument to the memory of the two sons of Lord Braybrooke, who lost their lives in the Crimean campaign, has just been erected in the chancel of Saffron Walden Church, Essex. The sculptor, Mr. Thomas Milnes, has produced a work of originality of design and striking effect. It consists of an elaborate Gothic sarcophagus; on the cornice is placed the bear-skin cap, sword, and sash of the Hon. H. Aldworth Neville, Captain in the Grenadier Guards; and, on the opposite side, the helmet, sword, and sash of the Hon. Grey Neville, Colonel in the 5th Dragoon Guards; and above these are placed the flags of the army and the regiment, thus forming a pyramidal group. The whole weighs about one ton, with scarcely a speck of colour to be found in it, very unusual in so spacious a monument: it is nearly nine feet in height and six feet in width, and projects eighteen inches from the wall. The following is the inscription on the tablet:—

Sacred to the memory of two gallant young officers, the third and fifth sons of Lord and Lady Braybrooke, who, having accompanied their regiments to the Crimea, were both cut off in the short space of one week while nobly fighting for their Queen and country. The Hon. Henry Aldworth Neville, Captain in the Grenadier Guards, after sharing in the glories of the memorable day at Alma, was mortally wounded at the battle of Inkerman, Nov. 5th, 1854, and expired a few hours after, aged thirty. The Hon. Grey Neville, Cornet in the 5th Dragoon Guards, died in the hospital at Scutari, Nov. 11th, 1854, of wounds received in the charge of the heavy cavalry at Balaclava, Oct. 25th, aged twenty-four. "In the sight of the unwise they seemed to die, and their departure is taken for misery, and their going from us to be utter destruction, but they are in peace."—Wisdom iii., 2, 3.



MONUMENT TO CAPTAIN THE HON. H. A. NEVILLE, AND CORNET THE HON. GREY NEVILLE, AT SAFFRON WALDEN CHURCH, ESSEX, WHO FELL IN THE CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN.

## MONUMENT TO COLONEL CHESTER.

THIS elegant mural monument is now in course of erection by the citizens of London, Canada West, where the late Colonel Chester, with his



TABLET IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON, CANADA WEST, TO LIEUT. COLONEL CHESTER, WHO FELL AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

regiment, was quartered for a considerable time, and gained general esteem. This is an excellent demonstration of feeling for the "old country," which will be highly acceptable to remaining friends in the Crimea.

The monument is sixteen feet high and six feet wide; is of freestone; the inscription slab of marble. It will occupy a prominent position in the tower porch of the Church of St. Paul. The architects are Messrs. Smith and Beattie.

## SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE HOSPITAL WALLS.

THIS View was sketched by our Special Correspondent, Mr. Crowe, immediately after the fall of the fortress. Several of the buildings here shown will be remembered in our previous views. The temple in the extreme left has since been referred to in the following letter from Sebas-



SEBASTOPOL, FROM THE HOSPITAL WALLS.—SKETCHED BY J. A. CROWE.

top of October 30, in the *Constitutionnel*.—“The fire from the Russian forts for several days past has been very hot. A shell set fire to the charming little temple which crowned the eminence above the military post. It is stated that Marshal Pelissier was near the spot when the accident happened. This temple, called the Temple of Theseus, was of a rectangular form. It was surrounded with Ionic columns, and stood in the midst of a delightful little garden, but the interior was uninteresting. The Russian guns are not gallant. A pretty young English lady had her veil torn by a splinter from a shell on Sunday last. Visits to Sebastopol are very dangerous experiments.”

#### NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

STAFF OF THE ARMY IN THE CRIMEA.—BREVET.—Major-General Sir William John Codrington, K.C.B., who has at present the local rank of Lieutenant-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of General in the Crimea and Turkey: dated 22nd October, 1855. Colonel Lord William Paulet, C.B., Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey: dated 9th November, 1855. Colonel Duncan Cameron, C.B., 42nd Foot, Brigadier-General in Turkey, to have the local rank of Major-General in Turkey: dated 9th November, 1855.

THE Indian regiments and those in the Colonies are receiving daily additional strength, by recruits entering Chatham garrison for the several dépôts, comprising the provisional battalion under command of Colonel Henry Jarvis, the Commandant. The present strength of the battalion is 210 sergeants, 28 drummers, and 2361 privates; they are practised in their drill every day on the inner lines of the garrison.

The *Chesapeake*, 50, is ordered to be fitted for commission; she is to be brought forward immediately.

MASTS, SPARS, RIGGING, AND SAILS are being prepared at Sheerness yard for eight of the new gun-boats now building, ready for early service next spring.

A NUMBER of artificers in their various branches—shipwrights, smiths, joiners, &c.—are ordered to commence working extra hours at Sheerness, to facilitate the completion of the screw mortar-ship *Eurotas*.

THE *Pacific* steamer, with 500 men of the Army Works Corps, was reported on shore on the evening of the 1st inst., at the entrance of the Dardanelles. Her Majesty's steam-tug *Redpole*, having started a bolt in her boiler, was unable to assist her. A French steamer was ultimately sent to help her off.

A CIRCULAR has been issued from the Horse Guards directing that promotions of non-commissioned officers, at dépôts, should only be made provisionally until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the regiment be obtained.

A LARGE reinforcement, numbering 25 officers and 725 men of the British German Legion, landed at Folkestone on Saturday last, from Heligoland.

AN EXAMINATION of the hull and coppers of her Majesty's ship *Merlin* has taken place in the dry dock at Woolwich, the result of which has shown that, by the explosion of the Russian infernal machine, three sheets of her copper were stripped off, her bulkhead was driven in, and one of her timbers split.

THE INVALIDS brought home to this country in the *Robert Lowe*, No. 134 steam-transport, were disembarked at Portsmouth on Monday morning, to the number of 189 military, and 25 seamen and marines. A few cases had to be conveyed to the hospital, whilst others were taken to barracks in omnibuses. About 130, however, had so far recovered from their wounds or sickness that they could comfortably walk to quarters.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN LEGION is rapidly augmenting its numbers. By the last accounts the first regiment is stated to be nearly complete. The previous delay in the recruiting appears to have arisen from the circumstance of the people of Italy being generally unaware of the wish of the British Government to form a legion. We hear that a very superior class of men are being enlisted, most of them having previously served in the armies of the King of Naples, the Pope, &c. The recruiting officers are prohibited from enlisting the young men who are liable to the conscription.

THE FOLLOWING general order has been issued to the Crimean Army:—“The Commander of the Forces has been much surprised at the numerous applications for leave of absence which have lately reached him from officers of all ranks in the Army. He has to remind them that they are still in the presence of a powerful enemy; moreover, that they have duties to perform in camp not less important than those in the field; and that the instruction, discipline, and well-being of the troops are subjects which require the earnest attention of all good soldiers.”

THERE is at present building in Woolwich Dockyard a new description of mortar-raft for use in naval warfare. The raft will be supported by four pontoons, fitted lengthways, and which will also serve for the powder-magazine, thereby leaving the whole surface of the raft clear for the working of the mortars. It will be so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and put together in a very short time, as it is seened with bolts and screws, so that it will be taken on in pieces in ships to which it may be attached, and put together when required for action.

COLONEL the Hon. Percy Herbert, C.B., will succeed Sir R. Airey as Quartermaster-General of the British Army in the East. Colonel Herbert served with the 43rd in the last Kaffir war, and as Assistant Quartermaster-General to the Second Division in the Crimea up to the time of his appointment to the very important place which he will now fill. It is, we believe, settled that Major-General Sir R. Airey, K.C.B., will, on his return to London, succeed Major-General James Freeth as Quartermaster-General.—*Close*.

ON Tuesday morning a considerable number of men, accompanied by their wives and families—the former belonging to the newly-formed Medical Staff Corps—arrived at the Waterloo terminus of the London and South-Western Railway, in order to proceed to Southampton and there to embark for the hospital at Scutari. It was at first believed that the wives were to be allowed to accompany their husbands; but upon arriving at the terminus it was found that such was not the case, when a pitiable scene took place: the women and children began to cry, and it was with great difficulty that they could be removed from the doors of the carriages. The parties were, however, after much trouble, taken off the platform, when the train departed, the men being vociferously cheered by those at the station.

THE EDINBURGH COUNTY MILITIA, now styled the “Queen's Regiment,” was on Wednesday week paraded at Dalkeith for volunteering, when upwards of 30 men fell out, more than 80 of whom have passed and been attested for the Scots Greys, the 25th Foot, and the 72nd Highlanders. This regiment has already contributed 275 volunteers to the Line, and yet presents a very respectable appearance. About 60 recruits have been received within the last fortnight.—On Friday the second volunteering from the 2nd Royal Larak Militia took place, when about 150 men stepped out of the ranks, and 92 were enlisted, making upwards of 180 given since July, of whom more than three-fourths are for the 92nd and 72nd. This regiment has now enlisted more than 1030 men.

THE BALACLAVA HOSPITALS.—Miss Nightingale lately visited the General Hospital, and the hospitals at the Castle and Monastery. The General Hospital has suffered an irreparable loss in the removal of Miss Ware, the lady superintendent of the nurses, from Balaklava to the Monastery. I cannot possibly speak too highly of this lady's indefatigable attention and kindness. Many a poor invalid who would otherwise have sunk in the last stage of fever and cholera has to thank her for restoration to health and life. At the latest hours of night and the earliest hours of morn she was to be found at the bedside of the “worst cases,” that is, cases of a contagious character or otherwise revolting, which even the hospital orderlies, stout men, avoided as much as possible. She takes with her the blessings of thousands of patients, officers and privates, who have been fed during the past twelve months by her hand; whose pillows have been soothed by her tender sympathy. For many weeks past Miss Ware has been entirely without assistance. Of her staff of nurses some died, and others were laid aside by sickness and accident. Miss Ware has been succeeded by sixteen nurses, principally Irish ladies, who, having received instructions from Miss Nightingale, appear to be very attentive to their charge, and eminently deserving of the name they bear, “Sisters of Mercy.” They are attired from head to foot in the deepest black; even their heads are carefully hooded. The only relief to this sombre attire is the double string of large beads hanging from the girdle. I was quite startled on my first introduction to one of these ladies; I had not even heard of their arrival, and, having a patient in a very critical state in one of the hospital huts, I went down about midnight to pay him a visit. On opening the door I beheld, by the light of a wretched little lamp, just such a phantom as Bulwer has drawn in “Lucretia”—Darkness in every corner of the room, and a tall figure draped and hooded, blacker even than the night, gliding from bed to bed. I am sorry to say that one of the sisters, two days after her arrival, was seized with cholera, and died the same evening.—W.C.—*Letter from the Camp*.

ALMOST A “GONE COON.”—The Liverpool Custom-house officers were one day last week unpacking a bale of tobacco in the bonded warehouse, when, on removing the outer covering of raw ox-hide, they found a racoon, thin, indeed, to emaciation, but still alive. It had existed, probably for months, by nibbling at the raw ox-hide, which thus at once became its food and prison-house. It has since been allowed more generous fare, and is rapidly recovering from the effects of its long and hungry confinement.

#### LETTERS FROM THE CAMP AT SEBASTOPOL.

(From a Correspondent.)

I HAD an amusing adventure the other evening. A stranger visited me, and I entertained a late distinguished *attaché* of the Reform Club unawares. It was getting dusk; and I was very tired, having been engaged in the hospital marques all day—for we had a very sudden and violent outbreak of cholera. Phillipa, my Maltese servant, was down on his hands and knees, blowing the lighted charcoal in my fireplace, with the intention of expediting dinner. My fireplace, I must tell you, consists of a hole dug in the earth, with three pieces of iron hooping stretched across by way of grate, and a very admirable kitchen-range it is. Phillipa had just afforded me the agreeable information that dinner would not be ready for nearly an hour, and I was in the act of lighting my pipe, when I heard an unaccustomed step climbing up the rock side, close to my tent, and a musical and hilarious voice exclaimed, “Is Guy Earl of Warwick at home?” I laid down my pipe utterly astounded; and in another moment a hand drew aside the canvas, a head appeared at the entrance of my tent, and the portly figure of a man speedily completed the apparition. For a moment my visitor surveyed me, evidently as much astonished as I was. “Ah! I see, I have made one grand mistake!” (he spoke tolerable English, but with a decided French accent). “You will think me strange. I was looking for my old friend Warwick, and made sure this was his tent. We call him Guy Earl of Warwick. Ah! ah! badinage. It may be you know him?”

By this time I had fully surveyed my visitor. He was a tall, stout, rather handsome-looking man, aged about fifty years. He wore a drab-coloured “wide-awake” wrapped round with a red scarf, and a white blouse, heavily braided about the sleeves. His hair had been black, now rapidly changing into grey, and his whiskers, moustache, and beard (the latter primly cut), were of the same “Oxford mixture.” Observing that the walk up the hill had slightly affected his breathing, I invited him to take a seat on one of my bullock-trunks, the only “ottoman” of which my Turkish tent could boast. (It is no slight exertion to get up to my tent, as I have pitched it almost at the top of a hill, in order, if possible, to evade the rats, which swarm in the Crimes; indeed, I scarcely know whether rats, flies, or fleas, are the greatest nuisance.) In a few moments we got into conversation.

“I am going to Balaklava, shortly,” said the stranger, “I am going on board ship. I have been out here some few months; my health has been gone ever since I came. They tell me I am older ten years this last five months. I am going to England.”

“And I am only waiting till this Crimean drama is over, to follow your example,” said I. “I must see the Russians finally driven out, and then I go home too. As to campaigning, the curiosity which brought me here is gratified to the moving accidents of war, I have supped full of horrors!”

“Then you do not like her Majesty's service?” said my visitor.

“The service of her Majesty (God bless her!) is all very well,” I replied, “but how is it possible to endure with patience the monstrous absurdities, vexations, and injustice which prevail in every department of it? What do you think is the reason that some of the best officers in the English army have gone away in disgust and are now living at home in mute inglorious ease?”

The newspapers have been accused of lampooning the service by the condemnatory articles published from time to time. Why, Sir, the truth has not half been told. Even the *Times*, much as it has been vilified, was merciful. Look, now, at the Commissariat and Purveying departments. See the sheds bursting with stores, perishable food, preserved soups, meats, eggs, fruits, with sentries walking about day and night to take care of them. See the boxes and cases of provisions allowed to stand until they are rotten, and then buried in pits to smother the stench, whilst hundreds of officers and men have to go to Kamiesch or Balaklava to buy those same provisions at the cost of four or five hundred per cent on the original price! The winter is close upon us; the frost was last night three inches deep on the ground. Where are the huts? The Commissariat has had just twelve months to send them out, yet where are they to be seen? The Commissariat officers are comfortable enough, for they took full possession of every house deserted by the Russians, and you find even the humblest commissariat storekeepers and porters in spacious wooden houses which our wearied soldiers would look upon as palaces. But how many will be huddled this winter at the Camp? It rained two days last week, and what miserable spectacle! Up to the hips in slush and mire, the water streaming through every canvas, and soaking every blanket! What will it be after a month's rain? Even the poor wretches in hospital are still in tents, and no chance of a waterproof covering for another month at least. But don't let us talk of these things. I am sick of seeing them and thinking of them. You are fatigued—what may I offer you?”

“I am much obliged,—a glass of sherry,—I fear you have no soda-water?”

“Now you bring me back to the old subject. Early last August, when the thermometer stood at 120°, and the water we drank had to be strained through our teeth, I sent an order to England for soda-water, and received notice by return of post that two gross had been shipped by the *Wye* steamer, which was to sail immediately from Spithead to the Crimea, laden with officers' parcels. I read in the *Times*, Sept. 3rd, that the *Wye*, the Government water-distilling-apparatus ship, had sailed the preceding day, and was expected to make a rapid passage. But whilst I was calculating the number of days necessary to introduce the steamer to Balaklava harbour, the post brought me a letter, dated Sept. 7th, ‘The *Wye* is still here,’ and by-and-by another, Sept. 16, ‘Your soda-water, I am sorry to say, is still on board the *Wye*’ and a month after another letter, ‘The *Wye* has not yet left Portsmouth!’ The old story! But taste the sherry—you will find it tolerable.”

“Ah! I tank you much; I do not wish to boast of my country, but these things do not happen there.”

“Happen there! No! Since the days of Lawrence Sterne, and in the old time before him, they managed these things better in France.” Bosquet, for instance, descends upon a strange country and in three hours *improvises*, that is the term, *improvises* a commissariat, and yet no Frenchman is frozen to death in the trenches, or appears on parade in tatters, or crushed green coffee between two stones, or gets a sheepskin coat served out to him in July, or is presented with a hatchet for the winter's wood-cutting—the edge of which, after an hour's use, becomes as round and blunt as the handle! Why, Sir, you will scarcely believe that for the very bread on this table we are indebted to the French! Two days ago, in spite of the harbour at Balaklava and the famous railway, our Commissariat had no flour, and borrowed 1,000,000 lb. weight of the French! But that is not the worst. Frenchmen and Zouaves have lately been teaching us how to sap and mine, how to storm fortifications; in fact, teaching British soldiers how to fight!”

“No, no, my friend; that is not fair. It was not the fault of the soldier, All Frenchmen say that the English behaved bravely; that it was grand—magnificent! But what could they do? You have a proverb, that it is no use to sneeze against thunder. You must oppose thunder to thunder. No doubt the English attack upon the Redan has puzzled and astonished the world; but it was not the soldiers' fault. No, no! I dined with Colonel Windham the very same evening (the evening of the 8th), and he paced about like one fretted lion. I never saw a man in such a way. He was shouting to himself, as he walked up and down, ‘Why didn't they send more men? It might have been done! It might have been done in less than twenty minutes!’”

“A marvellous consolation,” I replied, “to the army here and to the people at home. May the knowledge of the fact afford them gratification! But it is too true; the honour of the army was sacrificed to the miserable jealousy of two officers who would not act together. They say that Simpson is not so very much to blame. Indeed, I think he ought to be exonerated altogether, on the ground that he took no part whatever in the transaction.”

“Ha! ha! my friend; now you grow facetious. You remind me of my old friend, Dr. —. Of course, you know him?”

“Oh! certainly, I have the pleasure of Dr. —'s acquaintance. He is a First Class Staff-Surgeon; his actual pay, after twenty years' service, amounting to about 19s. 6d. per day. How does he like the late appointments of civil surgeons, at two and three guineas a day?”

“Ah! that is bad! I see that the Assistant-Surgeons in the Crimea sent a memorial to Dr. Andrew Smith; but he refused to present it to Lord Panmure, on the ground that one of the statements was incorrect.”

“Yes; Dr. Smith denies that there is any favouritism in the promotions of the Medical Department—a singular misapprehension on the part of the Director-General. However, he is not to be blamed for the civil-surgeon 'job.' Can you conceive a more monstrous piece of injustice? The only difference between the qualifications of the army surgeon and the civilian is this—that the former, besides having to pass the ordeal of a Royal College of Surgeons, has also to undergo a severe examination at the Army Board. The civil surgeon is sent out without any such examination, being indebted for his appointment solely to private interest. As to the work performed, consider one fact: the army surgeon has to endure all the privations and inconvenience of camp life—living under canvas, taking his regular turn in the trenches, and advancing with his regiment under fire; the civil surgeon lounges away his time in a comfortable house, with balcony and verandah looking over the Bosphorus or Dardanelles, smokes his pipe till he is tired, and then, with his dog and gun, saunters over the hills. Now as to the pay: the army assistant-surgeon is paid 10s. per day. I have, at the present time the lives of 130 men suffering from fever, diarrhoea, and cholera under my sole charge and responsibility—my pay being a little short of 1d. per patient; the civil assistant-surgeon is paid 2s. per day. The army surgeon on full pay, after the service of a lifetime, gets from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per day. The civil surgeon, probably a young man who a few seasons ago was walking the London Hospitals, gets from two to three guineas per day. Now let's look at the civil hospitals. At Rankion, on the Dardanelles, there has been ever since the spring a large civil hospital, with a staff of from twelve to

twenty doctors, costing the country from £12,000 to £14,000. Not a single patient has yet been admitted, or is ever likely to be admitted. At Smyrna is another civil hospital. The last report I heard was that there were seventeen patients and twenty-four doctors, costing upwards of £18,000 a year, a little more than £1000 per patient. At Abdos is another civil hospital, with a large medical staff, and exactly one patient. It is amazing that in England they tolerate this folly; this bare-faced jobbing. The other week I asked a young man, twelve years younger than myself, how he got his civil appointment. ‘Oh,’ said he, ‘this sort of thing is very difficult to obtain; you want to get at Lord Panmure through Sir James Clark. That's the way the money goes, and when the people of England really comprehend what this war is actually to cost they will stare in stupid amazement into each other's faces. Farmers and shipowners are doubtless getting fat on the profits of war; but as for the middle classes, with fixed incomes, God help them! I wish them joy of the double income-tax and other taxes of which they will soon hear, and I congratulate their grandchildren in perspective. But here comes Philip with the dinner.’”

The Maltese entered, and placed upon the table a piece of beef, baked in an iron pot, also some boiled potatoes. I observed that my visitor eyed the dinner curiously, and I was almost angry to observe the instantaneous elevation of his eyebrows, when with great difficulty I succeeded in whittling off with a sharp carving-knife a slice of the outside.

“Nice beef, but not done quite enough,” said my visitor.

He might well say so; it was almost raw. I stuck a fork into the potatoes; they were as hard as pebbles. I was in despair. The stranger laughed aloud. I was rapidly getting sulky.

“I see you have a good fire outside,” said my visitor; “that charcoal gives a beautiful heat. Now, if you will take my advice, I should say, cut a slice or two.”

“Excuse me,” I replied, “but if there is one thing more than another that I pride myself on it is my cooking. I can cook with any fellow in the Crimea, perhaps excepting Soyer; and some people say that he is a great humbug.”

“Do they, indeed?” said he. “Well, he must be rather a clever humbug to sell 40,000 of his books.”

“I must confess,” I said, “that his shilling Cookery-book is a great invention. I have made many capital dishes by its direction. The fact is, I generally superintend the cooking myself.”

“And your politeness to me has spoilt your dinner. Now look here.”

And, almost before I could interpose a word, my potatoes were in slices, a large onion was dissected piecemeal, my beef was submitted to the knife, a pinch or two of ration salt and pepper completed the preparations, and my little canteen-pan was on the fire. I looked on, regarding these proceedings with much astonishment and not a little jealousy. After a few minutes the stranger gave the pan a graceful wave or two over the fire, and then replaced it on the table. There was a dinner fit for Sardanapalus! Never shall I forget the elegant curl of that steam, or the exquisite odour which soon pervaded the atmosphere of my tent. I could not help thinking of and half excusing a certain hairy man who lived in the first ages, and who for just such a mess of potage disposed of his estates.

“How do you like it?” said the stranger.

“Don't talk at present,” I answered; “I consider dinner one of the most serious duties of life.”

“Ah! ah! then you would not call Soyer a humbug to make this?”

“Soyer!” I said in disdain—“Soyer never made or invented a dish half so good in his life! Talk about French slops in comparison with prime English beef and onions! Bah!”

I was carried away by my enthusiasm, and quite forgot that I was at that moment eating part of the carcass of a wretched Armenian beast that would not have fetched 5s. in an English market. At last dinner was over.

“One more glass of sherry,” said the stranger, “and then I go. I am very glad to have made your acquaintance, and I hope you will come and see me when you come down to Balaklava. I shall be on board the ship *Edward*, in the bay. I am going to stop there a little time for my health. Come on board and ask for me.”

“With very great pleasure—and your name—”

“Oh! my name—Soyer,” said he; and he sat down and laughed till the tears stood in his eyes.

W. C.

#### THE CRIMEAN COMMAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Heights above Sebastopol, October, 1855.

IT is with feelings of deep regret that a large number of this army read the strictures in the papers regarding our Commander-in-Chief. We entertain here a very different opinion of him than appears to be that of some of the journalists at home. We believe him to be a very faithful public officer, straightforward, honest, and intelligent. Generals Sir Charles Napier, Sir John Buchan, &c., besides the authorities at the Horse Guards, had the highest opinion of him; and is it fair and reasonable, because, after a desperate struggle in the Redan for an hour, holding it up to the fifth gun, and our troops retiring till the guns of the Malakoff could tell on the rear of

## THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES.

We cannot believe that the United States Government desires a war with this country; but it is said that the people are more powerful than the Government; and that a restless party, anxious to disturb Europe, are straining every nerve to plunge the Old and New World into hostilities. That some buccaneering adventurers are eager to seize Cuba must be admitted; nor is it to be denied that the cupidity of others aims at the subjugation of our West India colonies; nay, we may believe that the more rampant fanatics aspire, in their dreams or their cups, to annex Ireland. But we must discriminate between the desperadoes, chiefly foreigners, and the native American population, who respect and sympathise with the Anglo-Saxon race from which they are sprung. There are, however, some facts to be considered, of great importance in speculating both on the present and future prospects of American institutions, connected as those facts are with the history of immigration into the States from Europe, and with the ultimate consequences that may flow from the law of naturalisation as it now exists. It may happen, at no distant date, that the United States Government may be unable to control the foreign element that is yearly becoming more formidable; but, should this state of things arrive, it is more probable that some internal convulsion would disrupt the federal organisation than lead to any united attack on Europe. Let us cast a rapid retrospect over the past.

North America was first settled by European immigrants in the beginning of the seventeenth century. In 1630 the number of English colonists did not exceed 4000; in 1660 it rose to 80,000; and in 1701 they were estimated at 262,000. The New England States—Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and the Carolinas—were principally settled by the English; New York and New Jersey by the Dutch; Mississippi and Louisiana by the French. The States which rose up after these were mainly settled by persons who emigrated from the oldest States, and to them were added large numbers who arrived from foreign countries, as Great Britain, Germany, Switzerland, &c.; but the Anglo-Saxon element largely predominated. The independence of the United States was acknowledged by Great Britain, and peace restored, in the year 1783; six years afterwards the American Government was organised. A Republic attracted many from Europe who could not enjoy at home political and religious liberty. Other immigrants, poor but industrious, hoped to improve their condition in a new country. The French revolution swelled the tide of emigration, and it continued to flow without interruption till war again broke out between England and the United States in 1812, when it appears to have been suspended; but, on the return of peace, in 1815, the current resumed its old channel.

Prior to the recognition of independence the colonists were not permitted to manufacture a single article for themselves; they were compelled to buy from the mother country; and to such a fanatical extreme did even the great Lord Chatham carry this commercial restriction, that he avowed in Parliament that he would not allow the colonists even to fabricate a nail for a horse-shoe. This was one of the principal causes of the revolt against British authority; and how deeply this injustice rankled in the American mind is plain from the second Act of the Congress of the United States, passed 4th July, 1789, entitled an "Act for laying a duty on goods, wares, and merchandises imported into the United States." This Act was not a wise one, but it shows the spirit of retaliation by which Congress was animated. Louis XIV. had, by his ordinance, denied the right of emigration, when he endeavoured to prevent Protestants quitting the kingdom; and, though England never proceeded to that extreme, yet it prohibited by statute the departure from the realm of manufacturers in wool, silk, iron, &c., and also the export of tools used in certain industrial processes. Those who instigated mechanics to emigrate, or who sent machinery abroad, were subject to fine and imprisonment; but in 1824 these restraints were removed. Before the restrictive law was repealed, mechanics had stealthily quitted England under the pretence of being farmers, and, on reaching Canada, soon crossed the boundary and entered the States; but after 1824, when all danger was at an end, emigration largely increased. The construction of railways gave lucrative occupation to foreign labourers, and the cheapness of land attracted agriculturists. Germans went out in small colonies, and in Ohio particularly they have now large establishments. In Great Britain a certain school of political economists had depicted in frightful colours the horrors of what they styled a "surplus population," and Government authorised the appropriation of parish funds to defray the expenses of the Transatlantic voyage. From year to year the Old World contributed to the population of the New, and in 1847 nearly 300,000 foreigners landed at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Irish worked hard and saved their earnings; and, to their honour be it said, devoted their savings to bring to their new home those relatives and friends whom they had left in the land of their birth. Their aggregate remittances exceeded a million a year. By this vast accession of labour the United States added largely to their wealth, but whether they have not proportionately weakened their political institutions has been a subject of earnest inquiry among American publicists.

Mr. Jesse Chickering, of Boston, has investigated the history of immigration into the United States since the year 1820. He has availed himself of the official information collected by virtue of the Act of Congress, dated 2nd March, 1819, "Regulating Passenger Ships and Vessels." By that Act the collectors at the several custom-houses were required to make quarterly returns to the Secretary of State of the number of passengers from foreign countries arriving in the collection districts. Pursuant to that Act the returns have been annually reported to Congress, and published in the executive documents. They are somewhat imperfect, but give on the whole a close approximation to accuracy. From these papers Mr. Chickering computes the number of immigrants in decennial periods, and then compares the lists with the addition to the population created by the excess of births over deaths among the native Americans. These estimates are very copious and elaborate, distinguishing the foreign immigration into the free and slave States, and into each separate State; but it may be well to state, for the information of those who are rigidly exacting in the compilation of statistics, that the returns from collectors have been received from the Atlantic cities only, with scarcely an exception; none have been received from Vermont, nor from the northern and western parts of New York, and a portion of the country bordering on the Canada line, over which emigrants are constantly passing and repassing. However, a very sufficient accuracy is obtained from other sources. Thus, from 1830 to 1840 the number born in the United Kingdom, as registered at their departure from Great Britain and on their arrival in the United States, only differs by 11,000. However, it is not necessary for us to enter into minute details; as our object is mainly to show how, in the opinion of Mr. Chickering, immigration is likely to affect the stability of American institutions. We quote the following passage:—

Supposing the number of white persons in the United States on the 1st January, 1848, to be 17,500,000—which is believed to be very near the number—and the number of foreign immigrants to equal the natural increase of this population at 2½ per cent per annum; when will the immigrants and their descendants, at the same rate of increase, equal the number of white persons in the country on the 1st January, 1848? We have already seen (p. 44) that

in fifty years from 1790 the number from foreign immigration exceeded the whole number of the whites at the commencement of the period by 762,139. This foreign population in twenty-six years to 1st January, 1874, will be 17,855,705—exceeding the number of the whites above supposed (17,500,000) by 355,705; and the white population, exclusive of this foreign portion, will then be only 31,209,322, but including it, 49,065,027. We suggest this view merely to show the integral part which the foreign immigrants constitute of the whole population of the United States. We have thus arrived at a period in the history of foreign immigration when the number of foreigners coming here, only half of whom may be considered adults, nearly equals the whole natural increase of the white population of the United States.

It must be conceded that the character of a nation results from the character of individuals, and is chiefly determined by the influences that proceed from central places, as large and populous cities, which give the tone to the surrounding districts. It appears that in Boston and New York city about one-third part of the whole population are foreigners by birth. Thus growing up side by side is a native and a foreign race, different in feeling, because different in training; and those American publicists who agree with Mr. Chickering contend that, owing to the facilities of suffrage, the naturalised citizens will soon be enabled greatly to influence, if not to decide, elections, and even nominate the President. To this subject the attention of Congress has frequently been directed, and numerous cases of fraudulent impersonation have been detected when party spirit has run high. The new party, called Know-Nothings, has been called into existence from this dread of the foreign voice. They appear to desire that the native Americans shall form the dominant race in a political sense, and the only effective weapon in their hands is a change in the law of naturalisation. That law has undergone several modifications, so that precedents in favour of change may be appealed to. In 1790 only two years' residence was required; in 1795 the term was prolonged to five years; and in 1798 to fourteen years. In 1802 the period of five years was again adopted, and that rule is still enforced; but the foreigner must declare his intention to apply for naturalisation two years before he commences the probationary term. Then he must show that he has resided at least five years in the United States, and one year in the State where the Court is held before which he prefers his claim for admission to the rights of citizenship. The complete term is seven years. If we are rightly informed, the object of the Know-Nothings is to confine naturalisation to those born in the United States, who would be trained at the schools in the principles of the American Constitution. We must quote one more passage from Mr. Chickering, in which he speaks of the character of foreign immigrants, of course with many honourable exceptions.

The majority, however, of those who come here know nothing of a rational or regulated liberty, nor consider the guards necessary to preserve it. The liberty in their minds is a licentiousness which has no respect for the rights of others. They come here smarting under injustice and oppression; to check by salutary restraints appears to them oppression; and to hate oppression and oppressive rulers is the only step they, in their ignorance, have thus far taken towards a rational liberty. By our laws they are admitted to political privileges upon easier terms than we admit our own sons—privileges which, in almost every State, are denied to a man on account of colour, though his father or grandfather was the friend and companion in arms of Washington. Is it that our privileges are too good for us—too good to be preserved? Is it that, in our ecstasy, we would, like children, part with our birthright, and, after it is gone, weep for the loss that is irreparable?

The facts and opinions here recorded may throw some light on the causes that may disturb the friendly relations that wisdom and humanity would desire to perpetuate between the United Kingdom and the United States. So long as the native Americans dominate, peace will be maintained; but, if power should be transferred from the Anglo-Saxon to the mixed foreign race, war may be imminent; or, even in the heat of electioneering contests for the Presidency, should the native party be divided, and one section of it seek to triumph by the aid of the foreign votes, the anchor of the constitution might be lifted from the holding-ground. Our own population has been formed by a mixture of races, but they have been fused by time; not so in the United States, and hence the danger to which we have alluded. It is not, however, immediate, but prospective, and it may be completely averted by altering the law of naturalisation—a far less evil than the destruction of Liverpool and New York, or the destruction of the mercantile marine of the two greatest commercial kingdoms on the globe. War would ruin the Southern States, for England is the market for their cotton; and, if the cotton were unsold, how could food be obtained for the slaves? The stake is too large, and madness alone would stand the hazard of the die.

**CONTRABAND OF WAR.**—The United States Attorney-General has decided that it is no departure from neutrality for the citizens of a neutral State to sell to belligerents gunpowder, arms, munitions, or any other article of merchandise contraband of war, or for the merchant-ships of a neutral State to transport the troops or military munitions of either belligerent. Such commerce is perfectly lawful in itself, subject always to the chances of hostile capture by the other belligerent; and in the present war supplies of gunpowder or other articles contraband of war and military transportation have been furnished of lawful right by citizens of the United States to each of the belligerents, and more especially and in larger proportions to Great Britain and to France.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

**TURKEY AND HER RESOURCES.**—Turkey can, if necessary, bear the present kind of warfare for ten years to come. As long as Austria is the nominal ally of the Western Powers, Turkey is in no danger of breaking down, but it would be death to her if the war should, by any chance, be transferred to her own territories. A prolonged war must weaken and impoverish the State; but such vast sums in gold have found their way into the country, that the people are far wealthier than they ever were before. There is hardly a peasant in the remotest village of Anatolia who has not either directly or indirectly profited by the presence of the Sultan's allies, and, as they can find such a good market for their produce, the Mussulman and the Rayah no longer neglect to till their land. The harvest in Turkey has been so plentiful that there will be no want of grain even if the Allied Governments should raise their armies to 250,000 or 300,000 men.—*Letter from Vienna.*

**THE BOSPHORUS.**—Had the Czar of Russia succeeded in overthrowing the Turkish empire in 1854, and fortified the entrance to the Bosphorus with the skill and costliness exhibited at Sebastopol, Cronstadt, and other important points, Western Europe would have been cut off effectually from the least participation in the Euxine traffic. This calamity has possibly been averted, and posterity, no doubt, will yet be called on to admire the wisdom of the two great Western Powers of Europe, who, having saved Turkey from Siberian bondage, took possession, in return, of the shores of the Bosphorus, fortified them after the best examples of Russian military engineering, and secured the most extensive market in the world for their respective productions and manufactures amongst the intelligent but fastidious inhabitants of Western Asia.—*From Letter XVI. of "Britannicus on the Turks and Turkey."*

**BOMBA'S POLICE FRIGHTENED.**—The Turin Correspondent of the *Indépendance* states that lately the *Carlo Alberto*, one of the steamers of the Sardinian Navy, was obliged to put into Messina on her return from the Crimea with invalids. The young men of the town, anxious to testify their sympathy for the Sardinian soldiers, went on board the ship in a body, and invited all on board to a public dinner. The commanding officer was compelled to decline the invitation on account of some exigencies of his duty. The Sicilian police were greatly alarmed at the whole demonstration.

**A DANGEROUS EXCURSION.**—The Vale of Baird is still the favourite ride of all those who have time and ponies; even ladies resort to it. It gains additional interest from its being the only place in our lines where one can have even an adventure. Thus the other day a party of ladies made an excursion in a jaunting-car, accompanied by several gentlemen on horseback. In coming back at nightfall, seduced probably by the smoothness of the Woronzoff road, they followed it too far, instead of turning down by Kamara towards Balaklava, where they were bound to, and thus lost their road in the midst of the French Camp, on the hills occupied by the old Turkish redoubts. I was coming back with two gentlemen from Baird, and we could not make out in the dark what the crowd on the road was, when in passing we heard a lady's voice, saying, "We have lost our way." My gallant companion offered to show the way, and one lady, who seemed not over-confident in the topographical knowledge of her escort, accepted the offer; but she remained in the minority, and the cart turned down on a footpath which leads straight to the ditch of the railway to Kamara; but, as the moon was just then appearing on the horizon, I fondly hope that they escaped it and returned safe to Balaklava.—*Letter from the Camp.*

## COUNTRY NEWS.

**GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.**—The following notice was posted in the underwriters' room, Liverpool, on Tuesday:—The Government emigration to Australia will, it is feared, have to be given up in Liverpool, from shipowners not tendering their vessels from this port.—Nov. 12.

**MR. GLADSTONE'S LECTURE ON THE COLONIES.**—On Monday evening the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., delivered a lecture on "The Colonies of Great Britain," at the Royal Hotel, Chester, in aid of the funds of the Chester Mechanics' Institution. The assembly-room at the Royal Hotel was crowded with the *élite* of the city and neighbourhood; John Williams, Esq., president of the institution, presided.

**MEATH ELECTION.**—This election, which will take place in the ordinary course in about a fortnight hence, is likely to present some peculiar features of interest. It is stated that the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Cantwell, who has hitherto been looked on as the "returning officer" of the county, is likely to differ in the present instance from the majority of his clergy and of the Roman Catholic electors, having, it is said declared very decidedly in favour of Mr. McEvoy, a candidate whom the other parties are not inclined to adopt.

**SUNDAY MUSIC.**—At a meeting of the Town-council of Helensburgh (Scotland), held on Saturday last, the Provost produced a petition to her Majesty, handed him by some gentlemen for signature of the council, craving the suppression of music in Kensington Gardens, London, on Sunday. Councillor Hendry did not think the council of Helensburgh had any thing to do with English practices. They might as well ask her Majesty to prohibit music in churches as in gardens on the other side of the border. The members were generally of opinion that, whatever might be the merits of the question, they were not called upon to interfere, and the parties getting up such petitions were taking the worst possible means of accomplishing their purpose, even if it were a good one.

**THE BREAD MEETINGS NEAR BIRMINGHAM.**—An adjourned meeting of the working-classes in the neighbourhood of West Bromwich took place on Sunday morning on the Spill Bank, Spon Lane, the object being to consider the best means of bringing about a reduction in the price of food. It is estimated that at least 15,000 persons were present. The meeting was addressed by White, the Chartist, a man named Robinson, and others; after which a memorial to the Queen was adopted, praying her Majesty to stop the exportation of grain, and exercise all the influence she is possessed of to prevent the monopoly now supposed to be the cause of the high price of provisions. After the adoption of the memorial a deputation of working men was appointed to proceed immediately to London to present it to the Queen. The meeting was then adjourned to the following Sunday to receive the report of the deputation, and the vast assembly quietly dispersed. Another meeting was also held at Hockley Pool, attended by between 2000 and 3000 persons. They assembled at three o'clock, and were addressed by several speakers on the question of dear food.

**ANTICIPATED TURN-OUT AT WIGAN.**—The expected turn-out of colliers at Wigan is for the recovery of five per cent reduction upon their wages made by the coalowners. The advances obtained by the colliers on the prices paid them in 1851 amount to an increase of their wages by 57½ per cent; and so large an increase is this upon the article of coal, that the large gas-works in three of the neighbouring boroughs (Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford), which altogether take upwards of 120,000 tons of coal per annum from Wigan, have to pay an advance of 2s. 6d. per ton, or a total increased cost of £15,250 per annum.

**INCENDIARISM AT BARNESLEY.**—The *Manchester Examiner* reports an incendiary fire at Barnsley, which took place on Saturday, upon the farm premises occupied by Sir John Kay and Co. The damage is estimated at £400. The property is insured. This is the fifth incendiary fire in four weeks; and only on Wednesday last a placard was published announcing a reward of £50, and a free pardon by her Majesty, to any accomplice who will give such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person who set fire to the stacks at New Lodge, near Barnsley.

**A RICH MENDICANT.**—James Skelly, a notorious begging impostor, was brought before the Liverpool magistrates on Monday, charged with begging at church doors. When apprehended, £8 in gold and upwards of £4 in silver and copper were found upon him. He was committed to prison for two months, the cost of his living during that time to be defrayed out of his own money.

**HOMICIDE IN CAVAN.**—A terrible drama was enacted at the verge of Leitrim, but inside the county Cavan, on Friday night last. A party of neighbours from Carrigallen direction were in the fair of Arvagh, and going home a quarrel took place among them, in which a young man, named Gannon, lost his life. Two young men, named Murphy, have been arrested as being of the party; but the man who inflicted the wound has not yet been apprehended.

**THE BRIGHTON TRAGEDY.**—The medical controversy touching the death of Dr. Franks and his son is continued. Dr. Forbes Winslow writes to the *Times*, arguing that the death of the son was natural, and that on the discovery the father committed suicide. Another writer supports the supposition that the father, in a paroxysm of grief and madness, murdered his son, and then committed suicide.

**FATAL WAGER.**—A shocking occurrence happened at Lydney, Gloucestershire, on Thursday week. Two men were drinking at a beer-house, and had become intoxicated. A person offered to pay for a pint and a half of rum for each of them, if they would drink it. They consented, and the rum was sent for from a public-house and drunk. One of the men died almost immediately, and the other died on Friday morning.

**DISMISSAL OF A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT FOR FRAUD.**—Last week the Town-council of South Shields, at their annual meeting, discharged the superintendent of police, Mr. James Buglass, from their service, on charges of fraud brought against him by the Watch Committee. It very often happens that persons fined by magistrates' courts say they will not pay, but after being locked up raise the money, and are liberated. The person so liberated, however, stands as committed in the police charge book; but it was the duty of the police superintendent to correct this entry, and pay over the money so recovered to his employers. Buglass had not done this, but in August alone had returned thirty-four persons as committed to prison who had paid fines and costs amounting to £15 7s.; and this sum of money he appears to have appropriated to his own use.

**HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.**—On Sunday night a disgraceful outrage was committed near Bristol. A young man, named Roberts, from London, was passing, about nine o'clock in the evening, down a lane leading to Redcatch Farm, when he saw two men sitting on a stile, and wished them "Good night;" but they made him no reply. In a minute or two he heard them behind him, and almost instantaneously he received a blow with a heavy bludgeon across the back of his head, which felled him to the ground. One of the villains then knelt upon his chest, filled his mouth full of mud, and throttled him, threatening him at the same time with instant death if he dared to make the least noise. They then beat his head against the road, plundering his pocket of his watch and all his money, and threw him into a pond. The cold water revived him, and he succeeded in getting to the bank, and, scrambling out, gave the alarm, but the robbers had decamped.

**A ROCKITE NOTICE.**—A Rockite notice was posted last week in Carlow which has seldom been excelled in atrocity in any of the districts in Ireland under the government of the ribbon code. It is a disgraceful document, published in the capital town of one of the most peaceable counties in the kingdom, and we trust the miscreant who wrote or posted it may yet be traced, and brought to justice, though we fear the secret is confined to his own bosom. It appears that a highly-respectable firm in this town has purchased potatoes on commission for a Liverpool house in the usual way of mercantile business; and, in order to prevent future transactions, a ribbon or Rockite notice, of which the subjoined is a verbatim copy, was duly posted in that town:—"Men of Carlow, blood must be shed. It's time when a would-be gentleman turned Potato Huxter. It would be justice in the sight of God and man to shoot a rascal that would trade in the blood of the poor." A reward of £30 has been offered by the constabulary authorities, signed by the resident magistrate, C. H. Tuckey, Esq., for such information within six months as may lead to the detection of the party concerned in writing or posting the above notice.

**DISTURBANCE AT THE LEWES WAR PRISON.**—On Monday, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, considerable excitement prevailed in the town, in consequence of a large body of the Fins in the War Prison having displayed signs of a disorderly and riotous disposition. Two of their companions, it would seem, were about to be discharged under orders from the Admiralty, and rumours concerning the reason of their discharge were afloat among the other prisoners of a character which excited a very bitter rancour in their breasts. Having, as they imagined, learned the period when the two in question were about to leave the precincts of the prison, they rushed out of the hall with shouts and threats of vengeance not only against their former companions but also the governor. Lieut. Mann rushed out and met them as they were advancing to the office. With great promptitude and courage he threw himself upon them, and with the assistance of the warders checked the advance of the foremost, and ultimately bore them back beyond the gate. The pensioners soon arrived on the scene of action in a body, and their appearance rather damped the courage of the disorderly Fins. They maintained their position, however, until the order for the charge was given and executed, when they retired before "cold steel" like a flock of sheep with a dog at their heels. Having got them into the common hall, the governor coolly went among them, and draughted them off to their respective cells. The Fins themselves will be the only sufferers in consequence of this riot. The indulgences which have been gradually extended to them since their former escapade will be again restricted.



SOUCHOUM-KALEH, FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

**SOUCHOUM-KALEH, ABBKASIA,  
THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.**  
(From a Correspondent.)

SOUCHOUM-KALEH is now one of the most interesting places upon the Black Sea. The base of operations in the campaign which Omer Pacha has just undertaken, it will increase in importance in proportion as that enterprise is crowned with success. Its population is now composed almost entirely of the army of Omer Pacha and camp followers. The houses of the Russian officials and merchants are occupied by Turkish officers; the plains and hills are covered with tents; and the harbour is full of shipping. The scenery in the neighbourhood is magnificent. The forests abound in wild fruit-trees of every description; and the snowy peaks of the Caucasus here and there overtop the nearest mountain ranges. The force at present collected at Souchoum-Kaleh amounts to about 20,000 men; but they have commenced their advance into the interior, and new arrivals come to take the ground vacated by the departures. A lovely view is obtained from the brow of the hill in rear of the town, where the hospitals are situated, and where Omer Pacha at present has his head-quarters.

On the morning of the 13th of October the Turkish camp at Souchoum-Kaleh was the scene of a demonstration well calculated to raise the spirits of the army encamped there. The intelligence of the defeat of the Russians before Kars had arrived, and Omer Pacha, with true soldierly instinct, immediately ordered the troops under arms, and communicated to them the spirited news of the success of their beleaguered brethren. Then, exhorting them to march and complete the good work, he rode, at the head of 5000 men, with two batteries of artillery, instantly forth on the road to Kutais; followed two days after by 5000 more. At the same time that this gratifying intelligence reaches us, we hear that the Turkish Sirdar had appointed the Naib of Circassia Civil Governor of all the provinces of that country—a step which secures the co-operation of the mountaineers. Thus two important enterprises are fairly

on foot—a diversion in Immeritia and Mingrelia, and a diversion in the mountain country.

The Muchir's army had been considerably reinforced, 20,000 men having arrived in the course of the first two weeks of October, and British transports had returned for others. The route of the advancing army runs

along the coast as far as to Ilori, about forty miles from the starting-point, crossing as many as eighteen rivers, and then striking eastward into the interior. About twenty miles from the coast the army will have to cross the Ingur, the largest river between Souchoum-Kaleh and Kutais, and forming the frontier of Mingrelia. There are no bridges over any of the rivers at present, the Russians having destroyed those previously existing. No serious opposition is expected before the Turks reach Sugdidi, about five miles beyond the Ingur, unless the enemy should attempt to dispute the passage of that river.

**THE BOATS OF H.M.S. "CYCLOPS"  
AND THE FRENCH BRIG OF WAR "LA VIGIE"  
RECONNOITRING FORT ANAKLEA.**

The Fort of Anaklea was reconnoitred by the boats of the *Cyclops* and *Vigie* on the 10th of last month. It is situated at the embouchure of the river Ingur, and is surrounded by a forest so dense as to render great caution necessary in making a reconnaissance. The nearest Russian troops are those now watching Redoubt-Kaleh; they are estimated at 4000, and are nine miles distant. There are 4000 more at Sugdidi, a town situated twelve miles higher up the Ingur. Fifty men from the *Cyclops*, commanded by Lieut. Ballard, and twenty-five from the French brig of war *La Vigie*, commanded by Lieut. De Vilmorin, landed and planted the French and English flags upon the walls of the old fort. This reconnaissance was of some importance to Omer Pacha, whose line of march passes a few miles to the eastward of Anaklea, and his flank would consequently have been exposed had any considerable force taken up a position at this point.

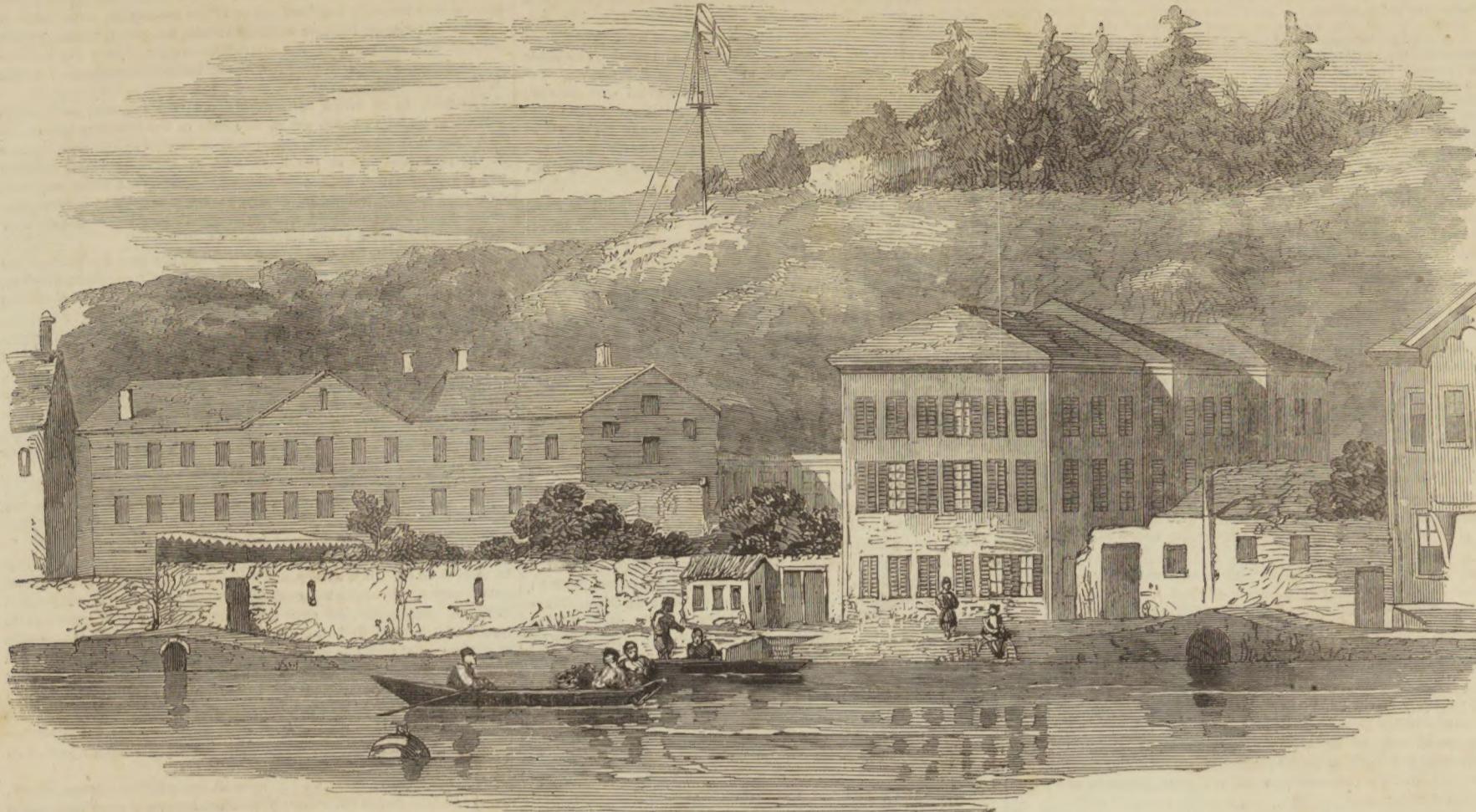
Affairs here are going on rapidly, and in ten days or a fortnight Omer Pacha will be in the interior, at the head of 30,000 men. He will find nobody to oppose him until he reaches Kutais, in all probability. This expedition was recommended by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, in a pamphlet published by him some months ago. If it had been undertaken then, Tiflis would have been in our hands by this time.



FORT ANAKLEA.



ENCAMPMENT OF OMER PACHA, NEAR SOUCHOUM-KALEH.



THE SUBMARINE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH STATION, ON THE BOSPHORUS.

## NEW CHURCH IN BRITISH GUIANA.

IT gives us sincere pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the accompanying view of the Church of St. Peter, Leguan, which has just been finished and consecrated.

The island of Leguan, forming a portion of the colony of British Guiana, is one of the many lying in the mouth of the river Essequibo, which, with the Orinoco, Corentyn, and other giant streams, drain the north-eastern shoulder of the continent of South America.

St. Peter's Church was erected at an expense of £2500, of which £1000 were contributed by the Colonial Legislature, £100 by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the large remaining sum chiefly by private individuals resident in the island, or otherwise connected with it.

The plan of the edifice was furnished by the present Colonial Civil engineer, Mr. John Frederick Bourne; and amongst the promoters of this good work the names of the Rev. Mr. Wyatt and of Doctor Boughton stand prominent—the former gentleman having been Rector of the parish when the foundation-stone was laid; and the latter being one of the most influential of the islanders. To these names that of Mr. Wyatt's successor, the Rev. W. J. B. Webber, has every claim to be added.

The ceremony of consecration, which took place on St. Peter's-day, was very numerously attended, although the period of the year, the rainy season, well maintained its character by heavy showers during the day.

Amongst those present were the Governor, many of the chief officials, Mr. Macrae (Financial Representative), and several leading members of society in the colony.



ST. PETER'S CHURCH, LEGUAN, BRITISH GUIANA.

The Bishop of Guiana—to whom this must have been a most gratifying occasion—performed the service, assisted by a large gathering of the clergy; and the church (which is capable of containing about 500 souls) was, notwithstanding the weather, crowded by the Negro and other inhabitants of Leguan.

The church is built of brick; the roof is covered with shingles of wallaby (*Eperna falcata*) a peculiarly durable wood, the produce of the colony; and at the left of the north-western entrance stands a detached bell-tower, surmounted by an octagonal brick spire.

On entering the building one is struck by the lightness of the roof, which is constructed without tie-beams, although the span is upwards of forty feet. Each truss consists of two rafters, with collar-beams, wall-pieces, hammer-beams, and braces, so constructed as to form a heptagonal arch.

The length of the church is 70 feet exclusive of the apse.

The windows are pointed, and are filled with handsome stained-glass; the seven in the apse represent events in the life of St. Peter, the Patron Saint; and those in the nave contain flowered quarrels, with rich borders. The east end of the church is raised one step, with stalls for the clergy and choir. The sittings are open—of crabwood (*Carapa Guianensis*), carved in a plain but solid pattern. The service was remarkably well chanted by portions of the choirs of the Cathedral and of St. Philip's Church, Georgetown, which is attached to the Bishop's College.

At the conclusion of the consecration an interesting sermon was preached by Mr. Wyatt, who took this opportunity of alluding to, and acknowledging, the very creditable assistance afforded by the Creole and African inhabitants of Leguan, both by their labour and subscriptions.

We cannot conclude this notice of so gratifying a ceremony without calling our readers' attention to the success which, under Divine permission, has attended the zealous efforts for the extension of religion in the British territories of the South American continent.

## THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN CONSTANTINOPLE AND VARNA.

FOR months past an electric cable, three hundred and forty miles in length, stretching from Varna to Balaklava, has brought us in a few hours news of the interpid argonauts of the Crimea. We venture to quote here the words of a member of the French Academy of Sciences, Marshal Vaillant, Minister of War, when asked for some particulars in reference to this submarine telegraph of the Black Sea, in April last:—"I send my despatch to General Canrobert, and I have an answer sooner than I should have it by letter from a town half-way to Lyons, to Bordeaux, or Strasbourg, and I have not yet recovered my amazement at this prodigy." The Field Marshal and Academician did not share the general indifference to this marvellous fact.

Although submarine telegraph engineering seemed by the successful laying of the Varna and Balaklava line to have been reduced to a certainty, we have recently had to record the signal failure, first, of an attempt to lay a submarine cable from Cape Breton to Newfoundland; and, secondly, the same unfortunate issue of an attempt to complete the telegraphic communication to Algeria by a submarine line, for the Mediterranean Telegraph Company.

In contrast with these mishaps we have this week to record some particulars from an eye-witness of a new triumph of Submarine Telegraph by Messrs. Newall and Co., who, in August last, contracted with her Majesty's Government to establish telegraphic communication between Constantinople and Varna, so as to complete the telegraphic circuit to the seat of the Ottoman Government by a line of moderate cost, and free from the risks of interruption to which over-ground wires in countries where there is no effective police would be peculiarly exposed, and without facilities of repairing injuries.

For this and another line in the Black Sea, upwards of 200 miles of cable were manufactured, transported 3000 miles, and successfully laid down in the short space of three months; for on the 5th of October the Varna and Constantinople line was opened for business.

The cable consists of one copper wire, thickly insulated, and covered with iron wires to give it strength and protect it from injury. Its weight is about 200 tons. In this respect it differs from the Varna and Balaklava line, which, for the greater part of its length, consists of a copper wire one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, coated with gutta percha, and altogether little more than the thickness of a common black-lead pencil!

The laying of such a line across the stormy Black Sea may fairly be

characterised as the boldest enterprise

ever made in electric telegraphing;

the risk of doing which was undertaken by Messrs. Newall and Co., who proposed it to the Duke of Newcastle, for the small sum of £22,000.

This marvellous line, which it was

predicted by submarine telegraph

directors and engineers could not be

laid down, and if laid down could not

last, has stood all the storms of the

Black Sea for six months without

the slightest injury or an hour's stoppage.

These facts seem to indicate that heavy cables are a useless ex-

travagance, save in very peculiar cir-

cumstances of exposure to anchorage.

It is evident, also, that the small

cable, such as the Varna and Con-

stantinople line, brings within the

easy reach of capitalists long lines

(such as the Atlantic or Indian)

which will pay a handsome dividend

on the cost of the cable.

We hear that although the single line to the

Crimea is occupied in sending long

despatches from the French, Sar-

danian, and Turkish Generals to their

Governments, and *vice versa*, yet its

capabilities are far from being fully

tested.

The operation of laying down the

Varna and Constantinople cable was

directed by Mr. Newall, and super-

intended on behalf of her Majesty's

Government by Major Biddulph,

R.A., Director-General of the Black Sea telegraphs. The cable was shipped from Sunderland on board the screw-steamer *Elba*, Martin D. Hamill, Commander. Her Majesty's steamer *Terrible*, Captain M'Cleverty, R.N., accompanied the expedition, and went ahead of the *Elba*, pointing out the course to be steered; and right well this important duty was performed.

Our Illustrations are from the sketches of Major Biddulph. The first shows the British Embassy at Therapia, on the Bosphorus, from which wires are carried on poles over high and steep hills to Pera, for the Sublime Porte; and to Kilia, on the Black Sea, near the entrance to the Bos-

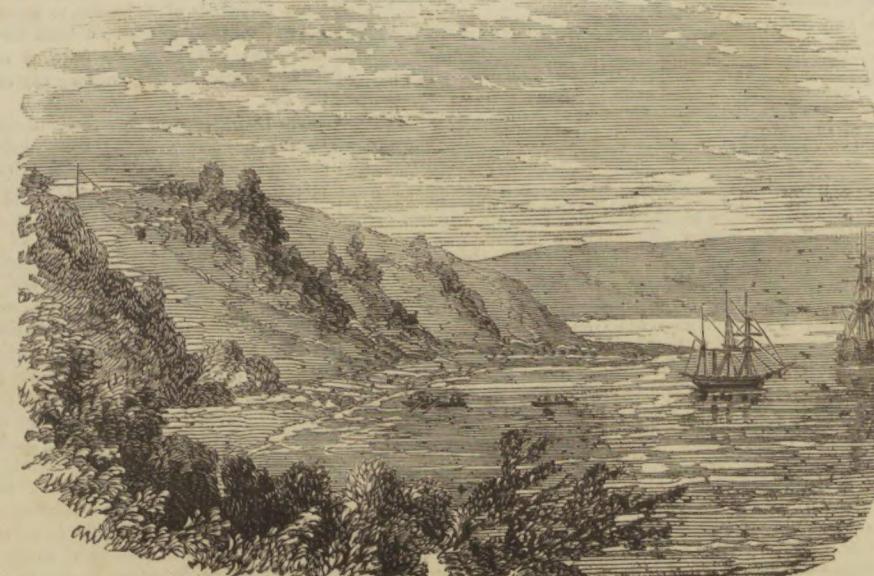


LANDING THE CABLE AT FORT KILIA.

phorus. The second View represents Cape Kilia, where the end of the cable was landed, and joined to the land line.

The operation commenced on Monday afternoon, the 1st October. The cable was coiled on Mr. Newall's patent paying-out machine, and it was truly interesting to see the snake-like coils rapidly unfold themselves, and glide off as if alive, and endowed with instinct to free itself of kinks, the bane of submarine. In thirty hours the 150 miles were run, an average speed of five miles an hour. Communication was kept up throughout the day and night from a Morse instrument on board with Kilia and Therapia, where Lord Stratford de Redcliffe evinced the greatest interest in learning the progress of the expedition.

The third View represents the landing at Fort Galata, about four miles



CONVEYING THE CABLE ON SHORE NEAR VARNA.

from Varna. From Galata the wires are carried on posts to the office in Varna. On the 5th the land line was completed, and the moment the line was joined to the instrument in the office messages were sent and received from Therapia with extraordinary rapidity by the experienced telegraphists trained by Major Biddulph. All the telegraphists, except two sent out by Messrs. Newall, are non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery. A staff of clerks from the London Telegraph Company are being trained to the use of the Morse instrument, and are, we hear, to be employed at Therapia, Pera, and Scutari.

The Morse instruments are of the most perfect kind, by Siemens and Holske, of Berlin. They are marvels of workmanship, and their efficiency is two to three times greater than any other instrument that has been tried, notwithstanding that it has to contend with the difficulty of working through the longest submarine line that exists—340 miles.

#### THE CLUBS OF GLASGOW.\*

The Muse of History marches generally *en grand pas*, and seldom condescends to observe or chronicle the shifting shadows and motive powers of the ordinary panorama of human life. Occupied chiefly with the vulgar great who pinnacle the high places of society, she has been accustomed generally to ignore the *odis profanum vulgus*, or carelessly to note down some of the many-coloured agencies which lurk within the lower levels and profounder depths of the body social and politic. Yet the people have never been entirely without their historians and *raconteurs*, from the days of Herodotus to those of the French memoirists and the crowd of English writers, who have nicely anatomised the social structure, and weighed, in a balance, all its social springs and moving agencies. And with this object, or a similar one, lo! here comes the learned Chamberlain of the city of Glasgow, with a goodly octavo under his arm, brim-full of delectable matter drawn from public monuments as well as from humbler social archives, and both richly illustrative of human life as it bubbled, and foamed, and fretted, and smoothly glided along the picturesque highways and byways of the ancient city of St. Mungo, during the three generations which preceded the present.

It is not very easy to furnish the reader with an accurate analysis of this curious and, in some particular points, truly original work, from its desultory character, and the rare variety of its materials, so as to put him in possession of a regular *carte du pays*. And it would exceed our limits to present anything more than a mere outline of its general contents and objects. Whilst the principal avowed object of the volume is to supply the cities of the Scottish commercial emporium with a *réchauffé* of the broader social peculiarities of their immediate predecessors, and to embalm these in a series of sketches, pictures illustrative of many of the phases of social life just passed away, the *statician* does not forget to interweave with these agreeable and spicy memorabilia the graver statistics which ascertain the progress of the community in all the great elements and agencies of social civilisation.

The Doctor commences with a clever panoramic view of the city in 1750, as introductory to a notice of one of its earliest and not least noticeable clubs or social fraternities, to which the gregarious and clannish tendencies of Scotchmen have always inclined them.

The description of this knot of social worthies, though brief, is very happy, and the catalogue raisonné of "the Literary Society of Glasgow in 1753" contains many names long since known to European fame. A sketch of the famous "Tobacco Aristocracy," who may be considered as the founders of the budding prosperity of Glasgow, next follows; and is amongst the most choice in the volume, and will be nuts to many an old citizen of St. Mungo. This introduces us to "The Hodge-Podge Club," composed of the leading citizens of the day; and some of whom—like Dr. Moore, the father of the General, and a man of undoubted literary talents—are well known to posterity. There is a clever *jeu d'esprit* quoted here, descriptive of the different characters in the club, by Dr. Moore, in the style of Goldsmith's "Retaliation," which is rich in talent and *élan* humour. A brief notandum of the remaining contents of this *recherche* and curious volume will afford the reader a general idea of its rich composite material better than any partial selection. Thus, we have, "Glasgow from 1750 to 1780 and my Lord Ross's Club;" "Glasgow from 1777 to 1783 and The Morning and Evening Club;" "The Gaelic Club;" "Glasgow from 1780 to 1795 and the Accidental Club;" "The Face Club;" "Glasgow Loyalty and the Grag Club;" "The Camperdown Club;" "The Meridian and the Pig Club;" "Stockwell-street and the Beefsteak or Tinklers' Club;" "The Medical Club;" "Glasgow Theatricals and the What You Please Club;" "Glasgow from 1795 to 1815 and the Caul Club;" "Quandom state of the Glasgow Police and the Gigg Club." Next follow "The Banditti Club, the Packer's and Every Night Club, the Post-office Club;" "Glasgow in 1814 to 1816, and the French Club;" "The Anderston Social Club, 1815 to 1816;" "The Wet Radical Wednesday and the Waterloo Club;" "Glasgow Charities and the Shua Club;" "Progress of Liberal Opinions in Glasgow, and the Sina' West Club;" "Glasgow Politics in 1852, and the Crow Club;" including sketches of past and present clubs, with a curious Appendix.

Such is a brief digest of the varied contents of this amusing and instructive volume; besides which a copious variety of matter, hortative and illustrative, occurs, presenting a succession of social pictures à la Calcott, glowing with the hues of actual life, and instinct with social wisdom and instruction, if considered in all their bearings, social and political.

The Liberal tendencies of the accomplished author peep out in every page, and are never attempted to be concealed—whether judiciously expressed or not, it is not for us to say. Suffice it that we record our opinion that a more entertaining, and, in many respects, a more wholesome volume has seldom or never issued from the Glasgow press.

**THE THIN END OF THE WEDGE.**—It appears from a leading article in the *Constitutionnel* that the exhibition of cheap articles which has lately attracted so much attention in the special gallery devoted to that purpose in the *Palais de l'Industrie* is to be perpetual. The Prince Napoleon will contribute to the preliminary expenses; and, in order that no doubt may be entertained that the low prices affixed are really those at which the goods can be sold, it has been determined, after a good deal of hesitation, that the Exhibition shall not only be a spectacle, but a bazaar, and that any one shall have the right at once to buy the article to which he may take a fancy.

**RUSSIA AND SPAIN.**—In the Spanish Cortes, on the 5th, M. Arcas asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs if the relations of Spain with foreign Powers were satisfactory. The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied that the relations with all foreign Powers, "Russia excepted," were of the most friendly character. The remark of the Minister about Russia excited a considerable sensation, and the *Epocha* says that the consequences of it may easily be anticipated.

**INDIAN COURT CIRCULAR.**—The *Calcutta Englishman* gives us following highly interesting item of intelligence:—"We are informed that his Majesty the King of Delhi has been pleased to appoint Moonshee Fuslah Kureem, of Calcutta, his Dewan Koob. He has been presented with the usual khelat, consisting of a jamah, a nemah, a putkah, a surpote, a gashanah, a peal necklace, jighah, and a khulgo. The following title has also been conferred upon him:—Mauzaoos Dowlah, Mookaramool Mulk, Mahomed Fuzlaq Kureem Khan Bahadur, Mooslah Jung."

**AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND.**—An incident has just occurred on the Lombardy frontier of the canton of Tessino which may become a serious matter. According to official reports which have been made to the federal authorities, it appears that on the 28th ult. the sentinels placed on the Austrian frontier fired at and killed on the Swiss territory, at the distance of nearly half a mile from the frontier, a man named Giacomo Zanata. He had proceeded to the frontier for the purpose of entering the Lombardian territory with a package of tobacco, but on seeing the Austrian sentinels he turned back precipitately on the Swiss territory, and was fired at as he fled, and shot through the back. The cantonal authorities have commenced inquiries, which are to serve as the grounds for complaints which the Swiss Government will doubtless address to the Austrian Government on the subject of this violation of territory.

\* Glasgow and its Clubs; or, Glimpses of the Condition, Manners, Characters, and Oddities of the Past and Present Century. By John Strang, LL.D., author of "Germany in 1831," and "Social and Economic Statistics of Glasgow." London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

#### THE METROPOLIS LOCAL MANAGEMENT ACT.

THIS ACT (18 and 19 Vict., cap. 120), passed the 14th August, 1855, comes into operation as to the new elections for Vestrymen in November, and finally and absolutely in December next. The metropolis, by this Act, includes the whole of the Registrar-General's district, extending north and south on both banks of the Thames, from Fulham and Putney, to Stratford-le-Bow and Woolwich, and from Hampstead to Sydenham. The whole metropolis, for the purposes of the Act, is divided into districts, composed of one or more parishes; and each parish with more than two thousand inhabitants is subdivided into wards, according to the extent of its population. All existing local boards or commissions for paving and lighting are abolished, as also the commission of sewers for the metropolis, but not for the city of London.

The management and construction of local sewers, and the carrying out of certain penal clauses of the Act relating to house-drains, water-closets, paving, lighting, &c., are placed in the hands of local Boards, whose constitution will presently be described. The construction and management of the main sewers, with power to declare any local sewer a main sewer, and specially the construction of a system of main sewers for intercepting and leading away as much as possible of the sewage that now falls into the Thames to the uninhabited part of the river, before the year 1860, are entrusted to a Metropolitan Board of Works.

It will be the duty of this Central Board to control and so arrange all plans for local sewerage as to produce an harmonious work for the whole metropolis. It will also keep a register of the names of all streets; with power to substitute new names where several old streets bear the same name, to regulate the names of new streets, and the numbers of all houses. The Local Boards are elected in the following manner:—The wards elect the members of the parish vestry. The vestries of twenty-three of the most important parishes have complete control over their local works, regulated by the Act. All the other parishes are formed into districts—that is to say, the parishes of St. Marylebone; St. Pancras; Lambeth; St. George, Hanover-square; Islington, St. Mary; Shoreditch, St. Leonard; Paddington; St. Matthew, Bethnal-green; St. Mary, Newington, Surrey; Camberwell; St. James, Westminster; St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell (considered as one parish); Chelsea, Kensington, St. Mary Abbot; St. Luke, Middlesex; St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark; Bermondsey; St. George-in-the-East; St. Martin-in-the-Fields; Hamlet of Mile-end Old Town; Woolwich; Rotherhithe; St. John, Hampstead, have their local affairs under the control of their vestries alone;—and the other parishes of the metropolis are formed into the following districts—each parish vestry electing members in proportion to its numbers to a District Board of Works, which will have the control of the Sewerage, Lighting, and Paving business, which is left to the management of the vestries of the large parishes, like Marylebone, &c.:

**Whitechapel District**—which includes Spitalfields, the Minories, St. Katharine, Mile-end New Town, and the Tower, 58 members to a District Board.

**Westminster District**—57 members.

**Greenwich District**—including Deptford—57 members.

**Wandsworth District**—including Clapham, Tooting, Streatham, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney, and Roehampton—57 members.

**Hackney District**—including Stoke Newington—57 members.

**Saint Giles District**—including St. George, Bloomsbury—48 members.

**Holborn District**—including St. Andrew (above Bars), St. George, St. Sepulchre (in Middlesex), Saffron-hill, Hatton-garden, Ely-rents and Ely-place, Glasshouse-yard—49 members.

**Strand District**—including St. Ann, Soho; Covent-garden, the Savoy, St. Mary-le-Strand, St. Clement Danes, and the Liberty of the Rolls—49 members.

**Fulham District** and **Hammersmith**—39 members.

**Limehouse District**—including Wapping, Shadwell, and Ratcliff—36 members.

**Poplar District**—with Stratford-le-Bow and St. Leonard, at Bromley—48 members.

**St. Saviour's District**—39 members.

**Lewisham District**—including Sydenham and Penge—37 members.

**Plumstead District**—including Charlton, Plumstead, Eltham, Lee, Kidbrooke—27 members.

(Lewisham and Plumstead are united to send one member to the Metropolitan Board of Works.)

**Saint Olave District**, with Southwark and Horsleydown—28 members.

Thus, in the large parishes, the vestries, in addition to the usual parish duties of vestries, become Boards of Works. In the smaller parishes a double election takes place: first vestrymen are elected for each parish, and each vestry elects a certain number of members to the District Board. These two classes of vestries and District Boards make some clauses of the Act rather confusing. The qualification of a vestryman is an assessment at £40 a year, except where not one-sixth of the assessments are up to £40 per annum, then the qualification is to be £25 a year.

The Metropolitan or Central Board is composed in the following manner:—The Corporation of the City of London elects three, the first six principal vestries of single parishes each two, sixteen other parish vestries each one, and the District Boards of Works, with two unimportant exceptions, each one, forming in all a board of forty-six members, which has to elect a chairman, who need not be a member of the board; and, if he be, his election will create a vacancy to be filled up forthwith. The chairman is to receive a salary of not less than £1500 or more than £2000 a year.

The District Boards are to appoint and pay Medical Officers of Health, whose duty it will be to inspect and report periodically upon the sanitary condition of the district; to ascertain the existence of diseases, especially epidemic, increasing the rate of mortality; to point out the existence of any nuisance likely to affect the health of the inhabitants; the most efficient modes for the ventilation of churches, chapels, schools, lodging-houses, and other public edifices within the district; and also to appoint Inspectors of Nuisances, to superintend the execution of the scavengers' contracts; to keep a book for entering complaints made as to nuisances; and, under the direction of the Board, to take proceedings before a magistrate for punishing any offence against health as directed by the Act.

The District Boards have power to compel the owners of houses to construct drains from every floor of a house, every sink, and out-office, to the common sewer, and to pave courts, and to substitute water-closets for open privies. They can enter and survey, give twenty-eight days' notice, and, on neglect of the owner to do the work, charge it to him, and recover the amount by order of two magistrates, who can inflict a penalty and issue a distress: tenants owing rent are bound to pay the Board of Works, and deduct the same from their rent. The drainage and water-closets of any house constructed after the passing of this Act must be approved by the Surveyor of the District Board of Works before they are made, as neglect subjects the owner to have his house pulled down should the Board so order. The Boards have also power to enter, after due notice, and dig down to ascertain if drains, &c., are in proper working order. There are stringent clauses for regulating the height, ventilation, light, drainage, and conveniences of inhabited cellars. To enforce these regulations the Boards have stringent powers of inspection, and, if necessary, of forcible entry. For letting a cellar not qualified for habitation, according to the provisions of the Act, the owner is subject to a penalty of 20s. a day. The watering and cleansing of streets and footways is entrusted to the District Boards, in whom also is the right to sell ashes and refuse of

private houses, which the inhabitants are bound to deliver to the scavengers who contract with the Boards.

The Metropolitan Board, in addition to the controlling power it will exercise over the main and local sewers of the metropolis, have power to make new streets or improve existing streets, &c., for facilitating traffic between different parts of the metropolis—subject, where the sum required exceeds £50,000, to the approval of the Commissioners of Public Works and Buildings.

The rates to be levied for carrying out the expenses and works authorised under this Act are to be levied in the following manner:—The District Boards will levy the rate they require in the same manner as the poor-rates and at the same assessment, distinguishing between the rate required for making or cleansing sewers from other expenses. They may exempt any parish or district not benefited by works done. Sewers-rates levied on gardens or fields are to be assessed at only one-fourth of their annual value.

The Metropolitan Board have power to levy rates over the whole of the metropolis, or such parts as they consider benefited by their expenditure, and recover the proper proportion due by each district by processes directed to each Board of Works, and to the Chamberlain for the City of London.

As to Accounts, the Metropolitan Board and the District Boards are to keep accounts, which are to be balanced at the end of each year and audited. Each District Board is to print a summary of accounts, a report of their proceedings under the Act, and of works commenced and completed, with the reports of their Officers of Health, with lists of the names and addresses of the members of the Board and the officers. This list is to be sold to any one for twopence, and laid before the Metropolitan Board.

The Metropolitan Board is to report to the Chief Secretary of State. The Metropolitan Building Act, passed at the same time, invests the Metropolitan Board of Works with large control over the appointment of the District (Building) Surveyors, now acting and to be appointed.

These are the principal provisions of this important measure. It will be seen from the above abridgment that all the existing powers of local government (except everything relating to the poor, church matters, and baths and washhouses), and some very stringent and novel powers as to local sewerage, house drainage, and sanitary precautions, are entrusted to parish or district parliaments, with considerable patronage in officers and powers of local taxation; and that a sort of elective upper house is created for the purpose of securing needful agreement in the sewerage plans, and for carrying out the main lines or artificial rivers of sewerage which are required for purifying the Thames, as well as various general street improvements. The only local body which retains the greater part of its present powers is the City Commission of Sewers.

If the Act is properly carried out, we shall no longer have houses, courts, and even whole streets built cheaply, to breed fever, and every foul disease bred from dirt and corruption.

#### THE CURRENCY.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SIR,—I HAPPEN to have by me minutes of a statement on the currency made by the Duke of Wellington in Parliament on the 4th February, 1830:—

	1829.	The largest previous currency.
Bank of England Notes.	£19,900,000	£30,000,000
Country Notes	9,200,000	23,000,000
Gold	28,000,000	4,000,000
Silver	8,000,000	7,000,003
	65,100,000	64,000,000

The above shows an increase of metallic currency of twenty-five millions, and a decrease of paper currency of twenty-three millions nine hundred thousand, but an excess on the whole of one million one hundred thousand.

The decrease in Bank of England Notes was 10,100,000 £13,800,000 23,900,000

The total of the currency of 1829 thus being 65,100,000, will be some guide whereon to form a judgment—whether, after a quarter of a century of augmented mercantile enterprises, and a largely-increased population, the circulating medium of the present day is adequate to the requirements of the country? And, if found upon the foregoing data not to be so, the facts of the case, upon a full, fair, and candid exposition and advocacy in Parliament, cannot fail, I should think, to bring into operation some measure of alleviation acceptable to the public, and conducive to the exigencies and extension of our commerce and the safety of the empire.

I am, Sir, very obediently yours, W. D.

Long Ditton, Nov. 6th, 1855.

**TRIAL OF FIRE-ENGINES IN PARIS.**—Amongst the results of the Paris Universal Exhibition the trial of twenty-three fire-engines, on the banks of the Seine, is worthy of record. The experiments took place between the Pont de l'Alma and the Pont de l'Ecole Militaire, in the presence of Prince Napoleon, accompanied by the Secretary of the Imperial Commission. It is to be regretted that little trouble was taken to ensure accuracy. The distance to which the water was projected was stepped, not measured; the shelving bank of the river was ill adapted for the trial, and there was a high wind blowing all the time, by which the best engines were the greatest sufferers. The engines were worked by a party of Sapeurs Pompiers, who exerted themselves in a very creditable manner. The first engine tried, and, as the result proved, the first also in merit, was a London Brigade fire-engine, named The Emperor, upon Hadley and Simpkins' patent principle, manufactured and exhibited by their relative and successor, Mr. Merryweather, of Long-acre, London. This engine had two 7-inch pumps, with metal valves in separate valve-chambers and spherical air-vessels, the suction-pipe being 3 inches, and the delivery 2½ inches in diameter. Worked by twenty-six men, it threw a three-fourth inch jet upwards of 120 feet, and its elegant appearance and general performance gave universal satisfaction. An engine of similar construction, The Prince Albert, in the Hyde-park trials, threw a 13-16th inch jet upwards of 137 feet, the greatest range attained by any, except the large Canadian engine. In fact, in no trial have Mr. Merryweather's engines been surpassed. An engine of similar power to the Emperor, by Mr. Tyler and Son, of London, was next tried; but its performance was very inferior. A pretty ship fire-engine, named The Admiral, by Mr. Merryweather, could not be tried, in consequence of the branch-pipe having been lost. A farmer's fire-engine, by Mr. Baddeley, of London, was tried, and its performance gave much satisfaction, being far beyond what could have been expected from such a portable and easily-worked machine. Mr. Lemoine, of Canada, was also an exhibitor at Paris, and his engine worked well. M. Letestu, of Paris, exhibited several excellent engines, but none of any great power. Considerable efforts were made to establish a superiority on behalf of M. Letestu's engines, and the *Moniteur* went so far as to assert that the French engines beat the Canadian and English; "whereas," says the *Times* correspondent, "the fact is, that its performance was the worst of the three." The perforated plate-valve of M. Letestu has lately been introduced, with much advantage, into the English steam fire-engines. M. Fland's fire-engines (used in Paris) gave much satisfaction; but the metal suction-pipe, with its right-angled sharp turnings, is very objectionable. Several German engines were tried, but their performances were very mediocre.

**THE FLOATING BATTERIES.**—The invention of these new engines of war is ascribed by the *Moniteur* to the French Emperor, whose aim was to find out a way of constructing ships which should be cheaper and more easily and promptly built



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